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SUBJECT O. JOHN ROGGE

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Behind the Loyalty Drive: Profits, Monopoly, War

See O. JOHN ROGGE, Page 5

10¢ THE DAILY COMPASS

CITY EDITION

WEATHER Cloudy, occasional rain.

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VOLUME I, NO. 177 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1949 24 PAGES

COMPASS EXCLUSIVE

HOPKINS ACCUSER WAS BOUNCED FROM ARMY JOB

See I. F. STONE, Page 3

How to Sleep Glamorously— *Nightie or Raw?*

See Page 5

Mayor, From Hospital Bed, Steps Into Water Crisis

With the city getting closer to a disastrous water shortage, city officials yesterday issued increasingly fervent appeals for conservation.

Mayor O'Dwyer, still in bed at Bellevue Hospital, conferred with Deputy Mayor Bennett, Water Commissioner Carney, Police Commissioner O'Brien, Transportation Chairman Reid, Housing Commissioner Gilroy and Fire Commissioner Quayle.

The Mayor directed O'Brien to have his 81 precinct captains mobilize emergency neighborhood co-ordinating councils in speeding water conservation.

O'Dwyer was quoted as saying: "We must conserve water. We cannot take it for granted that nature will replenish our rapidly-dwindling supply. It is necessary to prepare for whatever emergencies may arise."

The hospital conference agreed that tenants who have been unable to persuade landlords to repair leaks should call the nearest police station.

Carney complained that too many persons have been phoning the Water Dept. about leaks. He said his switchboard is swamped and that the complainants should send the information in writing or call police.

Ormonde J. Burke, Chief of the Water Register, said that inspectors have been instructed to dispense with warnings and summon owners of leaky fixtures to hearings at the Water Supply Dept. The summary fine, he said, is $5 for every day the violation continues.

Carney disclosed that the city reservoir system is now at 35.3 per cent of capacity—or slightly less than 90 days' worth.

Chief Water Supply Engineer Clark, interviewed over WJZ last night, said that if 125,000,000 more gallons per day are not saved, there is a "possibility" of water rationing "by the end of the year."

Asked if it were possible to use Hudson and East River water, Clark said only in "extreme emergency." He added it would take a year to put filtering and purifying systems into operation.

The Transportation Board printed 14,000 scarlet and white posters for display in subway and elevated cars beginning today. The posters say "Your city water supply is dangerously low. Will you please stop waste, save water."

The New York Tenant Council urged O'Dwyer to call a conference of representatives from the Water Supply, Housing, Health, Sanitation, and Education Depts., the Real Estate Board, large industrial users of water and the press, radio and advertising industries.

"We respectfully urge," wrote Paul L. Ross, Council chairman, "that a state of water emergency be declared now, rather than when it is too late."

Lewis Wins First New Coal Pacts

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP) — John L. Lewis tonight announced the settlement of a contract with a number of unidentified soft-coal operators, mainly in Kentucky, producing almost 31 million tons annually.

The contract calls for a wage increase of 95 cents a day and a 15 cents-a-ton increase in the royalty for welfare and pensions.

The companies will go on a five-day week while the rest of the industry will remain on the present three-day schedule.

Daily working hours are unchanged. The new contract will become effective Jan. 1, and will expire Sept. 1, 1951, subject to cancellation on 60 days notice by either party.

The companies agreed to a three-member board of trustees for the welfare and retirement fund, composed of Lewis, Josephine Roche, and Howard W. Showalter, president of the Monongahela Rail and [illegible] Fairmont, W. Va. [illegible] the soft-coal welfare fund [illegible] a board of trustees since it was [illegible] 18 months ago.

Although this is the first break in the current contract dispute between the soft-coal industry and Lewis, the tonnage represented is only a tiny fraction of the country's 600,000,000-ton total. All mines which have had contracts with Lewis produce a total of about 450,000,000 tons.

Lewis said that "additional coal companies will execute the agreement as circumstances permit." The new contract would cost 23 cents a ton more in [illegible] of the Appalachian area, Lewis said. He added that in the most modern mines with [illegible] mining and [illegible] the cost would be "materially less" than that.

[illegible] More Due to Sign

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6 (AP)—John L. Lewis' chief lieutenant in western Pennsylvania today said the United Mine Workers expect to sign "about [illegible] soft-coal operators in this district to contracts within ten days."

Indiana Front Broken

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 6 (AP)—Lewis Austin, president of District 11, UMW, left today for Washington where he said he expects to negotiate new wage contracts with a group of unidentified independent Indiana coal operators. He said "This is the first break in the united front of Indiana operators."

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U.N. Defers Soviet Censure By Nationalists

Daily Compass U.N. Bureau

Lake Success, Dec. 6—With three of the big powers—the U.S., Britain and Soviet Union—voting "no," the 59-power Political and Security Committee today squeezed through a face-saving resolution for the Chinese Nationalists, deferring until the next Assembly consideration of charges that Russia aided the Chinese Communists.

If it had come to a vote, the Nationalist resolution would have gone down to certain defeat. Instead, the Chiang Kai-shek delegates withheld their resolution and will present it to the "Little Assembly," to which the Political Committee [illegible] to refer the question.

The vote was 22 to 18, with 14 abstentions.

The four-vote majority makes it highly unlikely, unless there is much vote-switching, that the resolution will pass the plenary session of the Assembly where a two-thirds majority is required. The Nationalists' only chance is that the resolution may be considered procedural, for which a simple majority will suffice.

The Soviet bloc, which had boycotted the entire debate, took part in the voting.

The Political Committee, after this vote, wiped its slate clear for the current Assembly by voting a general resolution proposed by the U.S. enunciating principles of peace for the Far East, proclaiming the right of China to self-determination and upholding China's territorial integrity. The vote was 47 to 5 (the Soviet bloc) with five abstentions. Yugoslavia did not vote.

Begin White House Repair

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—White House repairs finally get under way tomorrow. The job is expected to take 22 months.

FREE SIDESHOW—Susan Coon, 6, puts puppet-like tight rope walker, juggler and bareback rider through paces at one of many exhibits at Children's Holiday Carnival of Modern Art, 11 W. 53d St. [illegible] (wreathing), and Andy Goodman, also 6, look on. Carnival, which lasts until Jan. 11, is successor to Circus and Fair held at Museum of Modern Art during eight past Christmas seasons.

[illegible]

Expe(U. N. Vote Today On Status of Jerusalem

By LEON EDEL

Lake Success, Dec. 6—The debate on the status of Jerusalem winds up tomorrow in the U.N. special Political Committee and is expected to come to a vote late in the day. Indications are that Australia's resolution advocating all-out internationalization of the Holy City may carry by a few votes, but has less chance of passing when it gets to the Assembly at Flushing Meadow.

During today's debate, Aubrey S. Eban, Israel's delegate, told the committee: "Jerusalem has been Holy for 3,000 years without ever being internationalized."

"Every one who votes for this resolution should know clearly in his mind that he is voting to banish from Jerusalem all its government, its services, its security, and its law, with nothing to put in their place," Eban warned.

He said that if the resolution were passed and then enforced in the Holy City, Israel, under the very terms of the resolution, would be obligated to refrain from giving aid.

"The U.N. Governor would come face to face with Jerusalem's population, to whom he must contrive to impose his will by his own unaided efforts and persuasion," Eban said. "He cannot invoke Israel's influence with the population, for this resolution denies Israel the right to exercise any political influence in Jerusalem at all."

The committee will vote first on the Australian internationalization proposal, which is backed by the Soviet, Arab and Catholic countries. If this passes, it will preclude consideration of a series of middle-of-the-road proposals offered by Bolivia, Sweden and the Netherlands.

Ward Party Quits Mukden For Tientsin

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—Angus Ward today notified the State Dept. that his American Consulate group of 20 persons was leaving Mukden by special train at 9:45 p.m. EST for the North China port city of Tientsin.

This information, relayed from Peiping, was expected to be the last until the party's arrival at Tientsin two to four days hence.

At Taku Bar, near Tientsin, three American merchant ships are expected to be available to take the entire party to Yokohama, Japan.

Those leaving were ordered expelled by the Mukden municipal authorities within 48 hours beginning Monday.

[illegible] Die in Colombia Battle

Bogota, Dec. 6 (AP)—A crowd of civilians attacked police at the central Colombian town of [illegible] Sunday and five persons were killed.

4 Seized For Smuggling Aliens by Air

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Justice Dept. announced today that Federal agents have seized operators of a Havana-to-Miami air shuttle who allegedly smuggled aliens into this country at $200 to $500 a head.

Several of the aliens apparently came from eastern Europe, the announcement said.

Authorities here and in Miami said the two alleged ring leaders and their wives were arrested in the Florida "Gold Coast" city yesterday after a long vigil by plainclothes agents.

Justice Dept. operatives are now rounding up 36 aliens illegally slipped in through the Miami gateway from Cuba since September, the announcement said.

The men arrested were Gaylord Barker, 26, a former Michigan State College student, and Charles Cramton, 26, both of Grand Rapids, Mich., named as operators of the illegal air shuttle service.

Reveal Jordan Quit Army Year Before War's End

By I. F. STONE

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Washington, Dec. 6 – Former Major George Racey Jordan, Harry Hopkins' accuser, failed to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee Monday that he was transferred from the Great Falls, Montana, lend-lease base in the Spring of 1944 after the Inspector General of the Army investigated his charges against the Russians and was allowed shortly thereafter to leave the Air Force.

This came to light today when this correspondent made a formal inquiry to Air Force Press Relations in an effort to check further on one of the many peculiar facts which turned up in Jordan's testimony. Jordan said he left the Air Force in September, 1944, but the committee never asked him why. When I put the question to Jordan after the hearing, his answer was that he left the Air Force because his "job was done."

Jordan's job was to act as liaison officer to the Russians in expediting lend-lease. The war in Europe was not over until May, 1945. Lend-lease kept on flowing to the Russians for many months after Jordan left. How, then, could he say that his "job was done"? It was also odd to think of an officer leaving the Army in the middle of war on the ground that his "job" was done.

—STONE

In an effort to find the answer, the Air Force was asked for Jordan's service record. This was [illegible], but we managed to throw some light on a corner of his record which Jordan preferred to keep dark before the committee. The record showed that Jordan had asked for an honorable discharge as a "surplus" officer some time in the spring of 1944—the date was not given. But the request was granted on May 22—a year before V-E day.

No explanation could be obtained of the term "surplus." Jordan in his testimony yesterday did not say that he had been removed from his job as liaison officer at Great Falls, and the record as given out was silent on this point. If he was still assigned to duty as liaison officer, would he apply for honorable discharge as "surplus"? I am still waiting for an answer to that question.

Some light is thrown on it by what follows in the record as given out. The record says "No immediate action was taken," but on July 1 Jordan was "assigned to [illegible] Army Air Force Base Unit, Washington, D. C." A month later, on Aug. 1, Jordan took his terminal leave and on Sept. 4 his honorable discharge became effective.

Though the circumstances are thus obscure, there is no doubt that Jordan was moved out of the assignment in which he himself says he was concerned about creating so much "ruckus." His failure to tell the committee about this transfer and his request for discharge would lead one to suspect that he did not think it would help either him or his story to have this

(Continued on Page 21)

FORMER AIR FORCE MAJOR George Racey Jordan (center right) added a new chapter to his story of [illegible] when he announced at a [illegible] that Russians flew secret radar equipment as well as atomic material from the U. S. to Moscow in 1943. Center next to Jordan, in the dark suit, is Fulton Lewis, Jr., who "found" the former major and circulated his story.

SYLVIA BALFOUR, 20, who says she's an exponent of the dance, gives photographers a sample of her technique on arriving home aboard the Gdynia America liner Batory after a six-month study tour abroad.

Wallace Asks Chance to Reply

Henry A. Wallace lashed out last night at continued attempts to link him with unverified charges that atomic secrets had been sent to Russia in 1943 and demanded that the House Un-American Activities Committee grant him a hearing so he could meet his accusers face to face.

The former Vice President earlier had wired the committee that he would be "happy" to appear before it "at any time." Last night, he sent committee chairman Wood (D-Ga.) another wire saying:

"In view of the continuous character [illegible] put out over the Mutual Broadcasting Co. network (Fulton Lewis' radio outlet) and through the press by the New York World-Telegram and the United Press based on statements by former members of your committee, former Congressman McDowell and Vail, I must request that I meet them and their unnamed government informants face to face before your committee.

"Let the session be open. I would also suggest you call Milo Perkins and any other former member of the Board of Economic Warfare whom you and Mr. Perkins think should come."

Brought in by Lewis

Wallace's name was first brought into the spy story developed by ex-Maj. George Racey Jordan two nights ago during one of Lewis' regular broadcasts.

Wallace was mentioned again in Pittsburgh yesterday by McDowell, who said the Progressive Party leader "urged and arranged the transfer" of atomic materials to our then Soviet allies. (McDowell was defeated for re-election last year.)

When Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, former atom chief, testifies before the committee today, it is expected he will be questioned on this point. Wallace already has denied that in his [illegible] official government capacities he had anything to do with atomic material.

Yesterday morning Lewis brought his "find," Jordan, here to New York where the latter told a jammed press conference that Russia managed to get not only atomic materials in 1943 but top secret radar equipment as well.

Jordan held his press conference at the offices of the American Pacific Industrial Corp., [illegible] St., where he is a vice-president.

Reports on Radar

He told reporters that in 1943 the Russians flew a plane equipped with secret radar to Russia after he had ripped similar equipment out of four other Russian-bound aircraft.

He received the radar equipment, he said, after a superior officer, Col. [illegible], exclaimed: "Good God! Don't tell me they got radar equipment. Get it out."

But the [illegible] plane got away, according to Jordan, when it took off from Washington and failed to land en route to Russia at his base at Great Falls, Mont. He added that according to news reports, the Russians [illegible] to

—(Continued on Page 21)

The Major Causes A Minor Disturbance

Now that he has "told all," former Air Force Major George Racey Jordan is taking no chances.

After telling newsmen yesterday how he attempted to prevent Russia from flying secret radar equipment out of the U. S., Jordan received a call from his wife telling him that a "mystery package" had just arrived at his home.

Jordan told her to call the cops.

Before the police arrived, a brave apartment house employee opened the package.

It contained a gift of jelly.

24 More Raises For City Aides Proposed

It was revealed yesterday that the O'Dwyer administration plans to raise the pay of 24 top-level city officials and department heads a total of $72,100 a year, while modifying slightly the proposed 50 to 100 per cent salary rises scheduled for members of the Board of Estimate and the City Council.

The Board of Estimate will meet in executive session today and is expected to approve the 24 new increases which will be recommended by Budget Director Patterson. At the same time the City Council's Finance Committee will meet behind closed doors and is expected to make modest reductions in the large increases originally slated for Council President Impellitteri, the five borough presidents and members of the Council.

As planned by the Board of Estimate two weeks ago, Impellitteri would have been raised from $15,000 to $30,000. The Council committee is expected to pare this to $25,000. It also will reduce from $25,000 to $22,500 the projected new wages of the borough presidents, it was disclosed. Borough presidents now get $15,000.

$40,000 for O'Dwyer

It was learned that the Council committee will not tamper with the move to raise Mayor O'Dwyer's salary from $25,000 to $40,000 and Controller Joseph's from $20,000 to $35,000.

Last week the Council referred to the committee a proposal to raise Councilmen's salaries from $5,000 to $7,500. This, it was said, will be reduced to $7,000.

Budget Director Patterson will urge that the salaries of the Deputy Mayor and of Corporation Counsel McGrath be increased from $17,500 to $25,000. The present Deputy Mayor, John J. Bennett, will be replaced Jan. 1 by Transportation Chairman William Reid. Bennett will become Presiding Justice of Special Sessions, a job which now pays $14,000, but which Patterson would boost to [illegible].

Parks Commissioner Moses would be raised by Patterson from $15,000 to $25,000, the increase covering his other post as City Construction Coordinator.

Other Raises

Other increases to be proposed at the Board meeting:

[illegible]

ALP Pickets City Hall

An American Labor Party picket line paraded City Hall during the noon hour yesterday, calling attention to the fact that the municipal administration is accompanying its self-bestowed pay rises with reduced allowances to relief clients.

The Liberal Party wrote the Council Finance Committee urging that it disapprove the raises and allocate to public services the "found money" thus "returned." The Liberals called attention to the relief cuts and "the city's failure to act last year on the salaries of teachers and civil service workers, for whom salary increases are necessary."

Emil Schram Improved

Improvement was reported yesterday in the condition of Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, who is being treated for a heart condition. He is in St. Luke's Hospital.

RADAR SPEED METER is the latest gadget acquired by the city's newly-created Traffic Commission to measure the speed—from 0 to 100 m.p.h.—of approaching cars. Yesterday, Charles Michalski (left), director of Traffic Planning of the Traffic Engineering Dept., T. T. Wiley, executive director of the department, and John C. Riedel, chairman of the Commission, demonstrated the meter on Park Row. They will use it to measure speeds of vehicles on city streets in a study of traffic flow problems. [illegible]

Asserts Atom Can't Run Autos, Gadgets

[illegible], Dec. 6 (UP).—[illegible] atomic-powered [illegible] sewing machine you are doomed to disappointment, a top atomic scientist said today.

That's because a fundamental concept of atom work is the so-called "critical size," explained Lawrence R. Hafstad, Director of Reactor Development of the Atomic Energy Commission.

"This minimum or critical size happens to be quite large. As a result, the machines for extracting atomic energy are all necessarily of relatively large size," Hafstad said. "This in turn limits the applications to those in which power is used in correspondingly large amounts.

"Thus, atomic-powered automobiles, sewing machines and household gadgets should be promptly dismissed from our thinking."

He spoke before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers here.

'Mercenary' Army Opposed In Reich

BONN, Dec. 6 (UP).—The U. S. High Commissioner's press branch, which made a survey of West German newspapers, indicated today that the German Press is opposed to the recruiting of German "mercenaries" in Western armies.

The survey said the press is opposed to raising a German "cannon fodder" army. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said it was not Germans who want to raise a German army, but "Western generals and experts (who) are weighing the problem of re-erecting the so-called bulwark against the East."

The Hamburger Freie Presse said in any new war "the poor continental armies would have to meet Russian super-forces and most probably be smashed by them."

Walden School Bazaar

A pre-holiday bazaar for the Walden School Scholarship Fund will be held Dec. 9 and 10 at the Walden School, 1 W. 88th St.

Policewoman Accused Of Brutality

Charges that Policewoman Mary Shanley beat and cursed a Negro woman will be investigated by the Queens District Attorney, it was announced yesterday after the complainant was cleared of a jostling charge lodged against her by the policewoman.

Magistrate Canudo, before dismissing the jostling case against Mrs. Lena Palmer, 111-02 180th St., Jamaica, Queens, refused to admit into evidence photographs and medical certificates which Mrs. Palmer submitted as proof of police brutality against her.

The beating allegedly took place Nov. 21 in the 103rd Precinct, Jamaica, where Mrs. Palmer was taken after inadvertently bumping into the policewoman on a street. Mrs. Palmer refuted the charge of attempted pocket-picking by pointing out that when she collided with the policewoman both her hands were filled with bundles.

The Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Jamaica lodged protests with Gov. Dewey and Mayor O'Dwyer.

B'klyn Group Asks Boycott on Coffee

The Brooklyn Consumer and Tenants Council yesterday called upon its members to organize a boycott of coffee.

The group demanded Congressional investigation of the coffee situation, calling for establishment of price controls on all foods.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE—It takes "science" to make a better diaper (& cute baby). And these diapers, worn by Elliot Schwartz and Dale Ess, chosen King and Queen of Diapers, represent the "latest scientific advancements." Just how advanced diapers can get is revealed by models Kathy Kerr and Lisa van Flank. The tots, as if you're interested, will reign at the Stork Diaper Club's annual fashion show.

Mrs. Chambers Confused Under Cross-Questions

By SID KLINE

Loyal but sometimes confused, Whittaker Chambers' wife Esther tried hard yesterday to back up her husband's story that Alger Hiss, as an "underground Communist" in Washington in the '30s, supplied Chambers, "courier for a Communist spy ring," with confidential government documents.

Under direct examination by Asst. U. S. Attorney Thomas Murphy, the mother of Chambers' two children recounted a wealth of detail to corroborate that the Chambers and Hiss families were intimate friends a few years before the war.

But under cross-examination by Claude B. Cross, her memory faltered. Time and again she could not remember issues under discussion, was uncertain of dates and places, where before at Murphy's queries her recollection had been startlingly clear.

Talks Low

Speaking in a low alto, which frequently sank so low that she had to be requested to talk up, Mrs. Chambers told much the same story as early last summer, at the first Hiss perjury trial.

She was a former Socialist, she said, who had studied at the Rand School, worked for a number of leftist organizations and publications, done her bit for Sacco and Vanzetti, been employed by Amtorg, the Soviet trading corporation. During a strike she had met Chambers on a picket line.

She knew he was a Communist. She was a sympathizer. They married April 15, 1931 (a date Chambers did not recall on the stand).

In 1934, she testified, they moved to Baltimore and soon afterward she met the Hisses. They frequently entertained each other, went on automobile trips, viewed the "Fall coloring," attended parties. There was a time, she said, when the Chambers took over a sub-lease on a Hiss apartment.

Recounts Incident

She called Mrs. Hiss "Prossy" and Hiss "Hilly," while they called her "Liza," a name all four of them "made up," while Chambers was known as "Carl." The Hisses, Mrs. Chambers said, gave her furniture, and she gave them a portrait of Timmy Hobson, Mrs. Hiss' son, and of Mrs. Hiss, which Mrs. Chambers had painted.

There was one incident which seemed to impress some of the eight women on the jury.

"My little baby wet the floor and Mrs. Hiss gave us a clean, soft towel to use as a diaper," said Mrs. Chambers. "My daughter used it recently to wipe the windows. I wish she hadn't, because I would have liked to bring it here."

Through much of this, the Hisses, usually impassive, frequently glanced at each other with expressions of disbelief.

Under cross-examination, matters were different. Mrs. Chambers admitted to a hazy memory about her life as a young girl and as a high school student in New Haven.

In the face of previous testimony that the Hisses had not known the true identity of her husband, she conceded that the name "Chambers" was being used in at least one house where she claimed the Hisses visited them. While remembering fine details about the Hiss apartments ("There were plum-colored chintz curtains"), she could not remember whether there were door-bells or name plates on mailboxes at her own homes.

Confused About Date

And concerning two parties—one a wedding anniversary affair keyed to the Hiss marriage, the other a New Year's Eve event, both attended by "just the four of us"—her confusion was great.

Thus, in trying to fix the date of the New Year's Eve party, her testimony was this:

"It was in 1936-37. I mean 1937-38. No! I mean 1936-37. Anyhow, I am sure it was at the Hiss' 30th St. house."

How the Post Office Looks at Loyalty

(Continued from Page 6)

assume they are correct. But from the mere fact that a certain percentage of persons who have been discharged under the loyalty order are of a particular color or a particular extraction it does not necessarily follow that there has been discrimination. It may well be, and very likely or very probably is the case, that more people of these particular groups happened to have been misled by some propaganda — by some radical propaganda."

(Notice especially the last sentence. The argument in this case was one of the occurrences which made me feel that we were going in the direction of fascism, American style, often without noticing it.)

I put this case to the Court:

ROGGE: Suppose out of 150 all but two had been Jews and Negroes, and they still came to with the same allegation, as you have my assurance they would, that it has not been on any basis of discrimination, does your Honor say we are not entitled to a hearing?

THE COURT: I am not interested in the race, nationality, religion, or color of the plaintiffs or other employes who have lost their jobs under the loyalty program. I am not going to draw an inference that because certain groups predominate, therefore there has been discrimination against that group. I think that is a very dangerous assertion to make."

(When facts become too ugly for us to stomach we have to find some way of brushing them aside. Here the judge does it by telling me that the charge of discrimination is a very dangerous one for me to make. What the judge did here is comparable to what many people did with reference to Peekskill. What really happened at Peekskill is too ugly for them to face. So they blame the victims, and then they can more easily dismiss from their minds this instance of American fascism.)

* * *

A little later he brushed me off with this: "I do not think the courts have a right to supervise the administration of executive departments."

In his written opinion he declared:

"The expediency, the desirability, and the policy of the President's Loyalty Order may not be reviewed by the Court."

Two paragraphs later he piously observed that no one would want to see the First Amendment right of freedom of speech "whittled away in any manner, least of all this Court."

I said to myself more positively than usual that I would take the case to the Court of Appeals, where it is now, and get the judge reversed, and if the Court of Appeals did not reverse him, then I would go to the Supreme Court and get him reversed there. That was before Justice Murphy died.

* * *

I could tell you about other cases, but one further instance must suffice—that of a woman in Chicago. When none of the material which the FBI had so assiduously collected panned out, the questioner said to her: "Don't you think that subconsciously you are in favor of communism?"

Outrageous as the conduct of the Government has been, the Government has found a way of making it even worse. Under Public Law 808 the Government has set up "security hearings". In these cases the "loyalty" of the victim is no longer in question. He is deemed to be a loyal American. However, he is held a "bad security risk". This is generally on the ground that while he is loyal, certain of his associates, or more often associates of his associates, are "suspicious" as far as "security" is concerned. Here then is the logical result of the Loyalty Order.

* * *

One of my clients, we shall refer to him as Mr. Z, had one of these security hearings. My associate, Mr. Goldman, represented him. Here are some excerpts from the record, which will speak for themselves.

MR. GOLDMAN: The Government further contends that it is conceivable that a person in your position can seriously jeopardize the security program of any construction. Do you think it is conceivable you could jeopardize the security aspect of any program of construction? You think it is conceivable that you could jeopardize it?

MR. Z: I don't see any way, sir.

MR. GOLDMAN: You don't see any way?

MR. Z: I don't see.

MR. GOLDMAN: In other words, it is inconceivable?

MR. Z: Yes. It is inconceivable.

MR. GOLDMAN: I would like to ask the Chairman this question: Is the phrase 'it is conceivable' in interpreting Section 808 and regulations thereunder, the standard when removal is justified? Take an extreme case: Out of a thousand possibilities there would be one remote chance that a person might jeopardize the security aspect of a program. Is that what "conceivable" is meant to be?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is what it is.

MR. GOLDMAN: In other words, the burden upon us here is infinitely greater than under the Loyalty Act, because under the Loyalty Order there must be a reasonable doubt. Here the question is whether it is conceivable or not?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

* * *

MR. GOLDMAN: So, in other words, Mr. Chairman, though a man may be—for the sake of argument we could assume Mr. Z is thoroughly loyal as far as his own mind is concerned, nevertheless because of an association which the Government does not necessarily believe, or have reason to believe, may be detrimental, but merely can conceive that association would result in possible detriment to the Government, that person may be removed in accordance with these regulations?

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Nods head.)

MR. GOLDMAN: I may say this is the most extreme language to which I have found the security regulations carried. May I ask how the employe can possibly meet this burden? How can the employe possibly remove it from the realm of conception and make it inconceivable? Is there any procedure he can follow to make that allegation inconceivable? How can he possibly take it out of the realm of conception? I can conceive even the most reliable and trusted person may walk in a bar and meet "subversive characters" and not know they are subversive and it would be conceivable that the characters would pick papers out of his pocket. I don't see how the employe could meet the burden of proof in this proceeding. Is there anything or any way in which he can satisfy the Government it was inconceivable?

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't know of any.

BOARD MEMBER L: That is his responsibility."

* * *

Subsequently the Board tried to moderate its position slightly. But it is clear that those who try cases before these new special "Security Boards" will win few, if any, of them. After all, if mere suspicion in the minds of the Board members is enough, how can anyone answer the charges?

Another client of ours received word one day that he had been cleared of loyalty charges brought against him under the Loyalty Order. This clearance came through the Civil Service Commission, which had sent him interrogatories. A few days later he received a different type of letter. This one informed him that he must face a Security Board hearing on the grounds that he was a bad "security risk". What is he to do now?

MONDAY: The Case of Harold Christoffel.

OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

How the Post Office Looks at Loyalty

The following report on the loyalty suit of Post Office employes was written by O. John Rogge especially for THE COMPASS, to bring up to date his book "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," which is being serialized unabridged in this paper. The book was published by Gaer Associates.

By O. JOHN ROGGE

Some of the Cleveland post office employes singled out for loyalty investigations, together with postal employes from Philadelphia, Detroit, New York and Plainfield, New Jersey—26 all told—brought suit in the District of Columbia against the Attorney General, the members of the top Loyalty Board, the Postmaster General and others to have the Loyalty Order declared unconstitutional. In the suit we alleged that under the Loyalty Order the Post Office Dept. not only discriminated against Jews and Negroes but also singled out for attack those who had been most active and militant in combatting racial discrimination. The suit is the first full scale legal test by government workers of the Loyalty Order.

These postal employes comprised a list of [illegible] persons in the Post Office Department who had been similarly treated. Of the [illegible] all but [illegible] were Jews and Negroes.

The 26 plaintiffs average almost [illegible] years of faithful service per person. Twelve are Negroes. They average in excess of [illegible] years of honorable service.

Among the 26 are a former Rabbinical student who is a veteran of two wars and whose family was executed by the Nazis in Poland; a veteran of the Normandy invasion who spent a year in German prison camps as a prisoner of war; a man whose divorced wife and brother are suspected of sympathy with Communist doctrines; an AFL official who boasts that he is violently anti-Communist; and the chairman of a church forum at which Sen. Taft was once a speaker.

* * *

One of the plaintiffs was accused of being an active member of the National Negro Congress as well as introducing at an International Workers Order meeting the principal of a Philadelphia public school who spoke on Negro History Week.

Another apparently incurred the displeasure of his superiors by writing two playlets for Negro History Week which were produced by the IWO. One of them concerned the life of Frederick Douglass and was entitled "Watchman For Freedom". The other depicted the life of Denmark Vesey and was called "[illegible]".

In another instance the chairman of the local Loyalty Board told the accused he was under suspicion because, although he was a mechanic, he preferred books to beer and liked to discuss politics and current events instead of going to ball games with the boys.

Another plaintiff was asked to compare the merits of American versus Soviet technicolor movies.

Still another was asked if he would have married his wife had he known she was sympathetic to Communist doctrines. Yet another was asked if he had slept with his wife before he married her. I never was quite able to figure out the theory behind this question. Maybe in the minds of his questioners such happenings implied a belief in free love. He should have asked his questioners whether they slept with their wives after they married them.

One other plaintiff who had worked in Detroit for eight years was subjected to the charge that his mother had signed a petition to help put a Socialist candidate on the ballot in New Haven, Conn. And, if you please, this took place over [illegible] years prior to the time of the charges. A second charge in this man's case was that in 1943 his wife had been a member of a civil rights delegation which had gone to Washington to demand FEPC legislation.

* * *

You may wonder how the government knew that this man's mother, over [illegible] years prior to the charges, had signed this petition. How did the government know in [illegible]'s case that over [illegible] years prior to the charges he had belonged to a union which had, as the questioner put it, some radical members in it? How did the government know in [illegible]'s case that he had been to the Stanley Theater? I don't think the FBI had agents stationed there.

But I do think this: I think we have been encouraged to become a nation of spies and informers with various friends and neighbors going to the FBI with all kinds of items, including plenty of gossip, and that is just not the American way of life. About half of us, it seems, have been encouraged to become spies and informers and the other half have been labeled as subversive.

* * *

The Government moved to dismiss the suit of the postal employes and the motion came on for argument last June. The Government did not deny any of the facts we alleged but nevertheless made a broad assertion that of course there was no discrimination in the Post Office Department. I argued that the case could not be disposed of on motion and that we were entitled to a hearing on the facts.

I am going to give you part of the colloquy between the court and me:

THE COURT: Mr. Rogge, I certainly do not think you are justified in drawing the inference from these statistics that there is racial discrimination. I have a right to assume, and I shall assume, that these statistics happened more or less accidentally.

ROGGE: Then, I think it is up to the Government to explain that, and I don't think we can get rid of it on a motion for summary judgment. None of these figures are denied, if the Court please.

THE COURT: I am going to

(Continued on Page [illegible])

CLIPPING FROM THE
Compass
DEC 4 1949

UNDRAPE AND OVERDRAPE field for fashion's and Hollywood actress Gloria Grahame, above, speaks of rest-in-the-raw. Actress Leonora Corbett, right, shows off a $1,000 gown using 64 yards of tulle for the skin glamor. She's all for gay nighties.
Associated Press Photos

'Gay Nighties' Girls Scoff at Sleeping Raw

A cold war is in progress between leading fashion designers and Gloria Grahame, Hollywood actress who recently revealed that she sleeps "raw," and believes it is the better part of glamor to do so.

Word of her secret reached New York on a chilly day, but it wasn't the weather that sent shivers up the spine of celebrities whose opinions make fashion — from the skin out. Here are the comments of some of those steeped in horror by the Negligee and Lingerie Manufacturers Association.

Adele Simpson, fashion designer: "A woman who doesn't understand the value of mystery is no woman and definitely no glamor girl."

Leonora Corbett, English actress: "Speaking for myself, I prefer to live and sleep in the gay nighties."

Fira Benenson, fashion designer: "No woman who has a sense of dressing well could possibly fail to include night dresses in her wardrobe. In fact that is one way for her to express her sense of real fragility and fantasy."

Mollie Parnis, fashion designer: "Women always look better with clothes on, no matter how little, anywhere, any place, any time."

Lilly Daché, hat designer: "It isn't the person clothes or the clothes that you wear in public that mark you as a person of real charm. It's what you wear that you don't actually need that makes you attractive to one person, or to everybody. Just as a woman looks nice in a hat, she looks prettier in a nightgown. But I personally like the short ones."

Esther Dorothy, fur designer: "Any woman who has ever owned a black nightgown knows that Miss Grahame is leading a lost cause."

Brigance, fashion designer: "This is only a bachelor's opinion, but I think the average man prefers subtlety. The veil, beautifully handled, is part of the allure."

John Norman, Harper's designer: "Is that what Hollywood calls going back to nature? Even Eve recognized the decorative value of a fig leaf."

Pauline Trigere, fashion designer: "Miss Grahame is certainly young, but doesn't she know mystery is a part of the art of attraction? On the other hand, hasn't she heard of the common cold?"

OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

Behind the Loyalty Drive: Profits, Monopoly, War

By O. JOHN ROGGE

Why did President Truman issue Executive Order 9835?

Why do Loyalty Boards harass men like Matson, Mr. X, and Gorchoff?

Why do the Committee members bring forth their sideshow stars, Budenz, Bentley, Chambers, Hewitt, to spin Grade B Mata Hari fantasies? Why did they take action against the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee? Why did they treat Harry D. White with such callous inhumanity?

Why was Harold Christoffel indicted?

Why did Michigan State College put seven students on "permanent disciplinary probation" for distributing a handbill supporting a state F.E.P.C.?

Our civil liberties are vanishing. Why?

Is it to "stop Communism"? The Un-American Committee has long since unwittingly exposed the hypocrisy of this threat. They have used the word "Communist" to cover up their opposition to truly democratic, progressive ideas. This is why Loyalty Boards inquire of victims if they have ever had a liberal thought in their lives.

Is it to preserve "the American way of life"?

The American way of life is rooted in the Bill of Rights. Now we are told with a straight face that the only way to preserve the American way of life is to destroy it.

Unless the Bill of Rights means the rights to organize, to propagandize not only for reforms but for a change of form in our government, it is not a Bill of Rights at all. It is a Bill of Restrictions. The right to believe both in reforms and in change is the fundamental right of everyone who calls himself an American.

Let me ask more questions.

When the American people repudiated Dewey at the polls, why did President Truman retain Dewey's counting-house philosopher, John Foster Dulles, to represent us at the U.N.?

Why has the State Department thrown millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money down the sewer which is Chiang Kai-shek's China?

Why has the Administration spent what would amount to $50 for every man, woman and child in Greece to promote one of the greatest international fiascos of all time?

Why does the Marshall Plan provide for the exportation of Coca Cola, cigarettes, bubble gum and comic books to starving Europe? Why does our State Department plan to return the industrial Ruhr to the hands of German monopolists with American connections? Why are Ilse Koch and Franz von Papen free? Why does the war criminal Field Marshal Albert Kesselring have permit for a vacation in the Swiss Alps with his wife?

The answer to all these questions is this: the national administration is now trying to sell us the largest, fattest, and phoniest goldbrick in our history. It is a bipartisan goldbrick. The talk of humanitarian aid, of feeding the starving and helping the helpless, is the sanctimonious cloak in which American monopolists are hiding their huge profit take. We have moved imperceptibly, but with terrible finality, from the people's government of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the bankers' government of Truman and Dulles.

When I was a corporation lawyer, I learned not to buy goldbricks. I don't intend to start now. No one can tell me that the meatpackers who are squeezing every last penny out of us for the meat on our tables are Santa Clauses in Europe. The cartelists who are reviving German heavy industry and sitting in private conferences with Schacht may shout from the rooftops that they are the standard-bearers of democracy. But they forget I knew them when.

With our military in over 400 outposts and aircraft bases surrounding the Soviet Union, the State Department talks of "defense." Have you ever asked yourself how we, as Americans, would feel if the Soviet Union maintained military outposts in the western hemisphere, and then formed an alliance with standardization of weapons and equipment, involving all the countries of South America? Yet the Soviet Union is in just such a position in respect to American arms. It is not designed to produce peace of mind.

* * *

The Administration's foreign and domestic policy is the policy of the monopolists. This is basically true no matter what surface differences of greater or lesser importance exist. Here, for instance, are some of the men who have surrounded President Truman, or who surround him now. The list would have been very similar had Dewey been elected.

James Forrestal, former Secretary of Defense, head of the banking firm of Dillon, Read & Co.

Robert A. Lovett, former Under-Secretary of State. Former partner, Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co.

John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, former vice-president of the First National Bank of St. Louis.

Major General William H. Draper, Assistant Secretary of War, former vice-president of Dillon, Read & Co.

This is an installment of O. John Rogge's book "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," published by Gaer Associates, which is being serialized unabridged in THE COMPASS. Mr. Rogge has brought his book up to date, where necessary, with postscripts.

Arthur S. Barrows, Undersecretary of the Air Force, former president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. As the import-export chief in the combined U.S.-British occupation zones in Germany, Barrows tried to liquidate Germany's "small, inefficient industries" and concentrate all production in "large, efficient" plants, that is plants belonging to the very industrialists who financed Hitler's road to power.

Lewis W. Douglas, Ambassador to Great Britain, president of Mutual Life Insurance Co.

John J. McCloy, President of the World Bank, former member of Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood, attorneys for the Nazi cartel of I. G. Farben.

Eugene Black, Executive Director of the World Bank, former vice-President of Rockefeller's Chase National Bank.

Robert Gardner, vice-president of the World Bank, former vice-president of Morgan's Guaranty Trust Co.

This is a partial but typical list. I cannot think of any exceptions to the rule that Wall Street rules Washington's roost.

* * *

We saw the name of one general on this list. We have others, the generals who are above politics, the generals who represent the nation—all the people all the time, the generals who never soil their hands with profit and loss and who have only the selfless interests of us all at heart.

We have, for instance, Brig. Gen. C. [illegible] who happens to be vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange.

We have, in fact, a general for every major corporation in America, and practically every general active in the field today has financial interests in American monopoly. The Secretary of the Air Force, W. S. Symington, is president of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Corporation.

These men are our government, but not the government we elected. The men who staff this underground government have made fabulous profits out of the last war, are making fabulous profits out of the present uneasy peace, and hope to make fabulous profits out of a coming conflict.

Wall Street is more than a phrase, an orator's term. It is a reality. Wall Street today is Washington. Washington is Wall Street.

When we understand this, we understand the sordid self-interest that lies beneath the Loyalty drive. If the monopoly-cartels are to have full freedom, they must take this freedom from the people. This is inevitable when a government operates for the benefit of the few and at the expense of the many.

America by and large is still at work. Prices are outrageous, but most of us enjoy a standard of living generally higher than prevails elsewhere. We are passing the last days of the postwar honeymoon. The threat of depression and suffering, no matter how distant it may seem, is real and near. The National "Loyalty Administrator" offers us an alternative. The alternative is war and death.

We read in our papers that a "security" which brings us daily closer to war is better than an abundance of peacetime production. Politicians insist that we say "Yes" to a tired profit economy. If we don't say "Yes," then arrest.

(Continued on Page [illegible])

Nobody Wants to Talk About May Quinn Report

MEMO. To City Editor
From James Allen

The barrage at the Board of Education has developed the run-around technique into an art. Latest example is the May Quinn case. The new May Quinn case, that is.

You call Schools Superintendent Jansen's office to ask how come he's been sitting on a report submitted to him two weeks ago on charges that Miss Quinn made anti-Negro remarks to a [illegible] class.

A thin voice chirps: "I'm sorry, Dr. Jansen's not in . . . (er) . . . he's attending a meeting . . . (er) . . . he's in conference . . . (er) . . . he'll be tied up until 3:30 tonight . . . (er) . . . he won't be back today. . . ."

So you call the Public Relations Dept. You know from experience that you won't get anything there, but you try because that's where you generally wind up, anyway.

"What happened to Jansen's report on the Quinn case?" you ask. "He was supposed to make a statement more than a week ago."

"We don't know," says the brush agent, trying hard to keep the irritation out of his voice. "We told you that when the statement's ready you'll get it. But we don't know anything about the report. You'll have to ask Dr. Jansen."

Then you try Assistant Superintendent James F. Conroy, who told this newspaper on Nov. 25 that Jansen had received the report from two associate superintendents and probably would make a statement three days later.

Conroy is a bit sharp. "Now, why didn't you call the Public Relations office about that? I haven't kept in touch with the case."

Next you talk to Mrs. Isabelle F. Ford, principal of P. S. 220, Brooklyn. Miss Quinn was transferred there from P. S. [illegible] three years ago after being censured and fined two months' pay for "dereliction of duty" involving charges of anti-Semitism.

You ask Mrs. Ford if it's true that she called a group of Miss Quinn's pupils into her office one by one, swore them to secrecy and then grilled them in an effort to identify the pupil who wrote the letter that led to the investigation.

But Mrs. Ford isn't answering questions. It wouldn't be "proper." And she sounds like a patient mother chiding an errant son when she inquires ingenuously: "Now, you wouldn't be trying to put me in trouble, would you?"

MAY QUINN

Next you call Associate Superintendent Jacob Greenberg who, with his colleague Associate Superintendent Elsa Lieberman, investigated the charges against Miss Quinn and submitted a report to Jansen.

Greenberg is forthright about everything except the contents of the report and when it will be issued. He is particularly positive in denying persistent reports that George A. Timone, member of the Board of Education, had intervened in the case in an effort to protect Miss Quinn.

But Greenberg says he doesn't know whether Timone has spoken to Jansen about the case. As to why Jansen is delaying his statement, Greenberg says in effect—"Ask Jansen."

You ring Timone's office—but he's not in. "He just comes in and goes out," a girl says. "When do you expect him back?" you ask. "Oh, he won't be back today," she replies.

So you try Jansen's office again. But the phone just rings and rings—and rings.

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- CLEAR CHICKEN SOUP

OUR SYMBOL OF QUALITY

Parents Threaten To 'Strike' Slum School

A dozen Parent-Teacher Assn. delegates from P. S. 71 failed to obtain an audience with Acting Mayor Impellitteri at City Hall yesterday and angrily threatened to "pull out" their children unless swift action is taken to modernize the blighted, 70-year-old school building.

Told by Police Capt. John Berry that Impellitteri was at a luncheon, Mrs. Dorothy Gordon, PTA president, said the parents would consider a "strike" at a meeting next Wednesday.

Incensed over the "continued [illegible]," Mrs. Gordon reluctantly [illegible] with Capt. Berry a [illegible]-page petition accusing city officials of a long record of broken promises in failing to eliminate health and physical hazards at the slum school at Ave. B and 7th St.

"We're going to take our kids out—let them send us to jail," Mrs. Rose Russo said grimly. Her sentiments were shared by the other delegates, who said that despite repeated requests over the past 17 years, nothing had been done to replaster and paint the structure and replace the primitive toilets.

Like many other schools, P.S. 71 is overcrowded. Built to accommodate about 800 pupils, it has a registration of about 1,300, with students on the top floor crammed three to a double seat. The problem will be aggravated next term when children start coming in from the new Lillian Wald and Jacob Riis housing projects nearby.

The Middle East

Warns Internationalization Attempt Means Fighting Israel and Jordan

London, Dec. 6 (ONA)—Whoever seeks to internationalize Jerusalem "must send there a large force to fight both the Israel Army and the Arab Legion," said Dr. Selig Brodetsky, president of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, here today.

He pointed out that once the issue of Jerusalem was settled by agreement between Israel and Jordan, final peace in the whole of Palestine would not be long delayed.

Concord between the states, he said, could easily be achieved if Britain and the U. S. would exercise a little pressure on Jordan to fulfill the armistice clauses of the opening of roads to Mount Scopus and to the Latrun water reservoir.

Cafes Strike Against Meat Coupon System

Tel Aviv, Dec. 6 (ONA)—All cafes and restaurants staged a 24-hour strike today throughout the country, in protest against the introduction by the Ministry of Supplies of meat coupons for meals served in public places.

All rail traffic was at a standstill in a demand for improved working conditions and higher wages for skilled and unskilled [illegible].

Brief Reports:

Tel Aviv, Dec. 6 (ONA)—A new settlement was founded today in the Negev as a shelter for 60 families who had come from Tunisia. A string of additional new villages will soon be [illegible] in the same area.

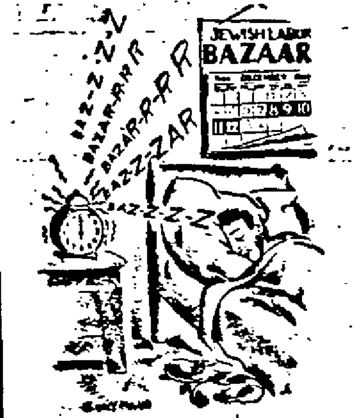
Moshe Sharett, Israel's Foreign Minister, will make the dedicatory remarks opening a new agricultural training farm for Israel-bound Americans in Vineland, New Jersey, this Sunday. The camp is operated by Hechalutz, which sponsors agricultural training for American volunteers settling in Israel.

Yemen to Tell U.N. Of Dispute With Britain

Cairo, Dec. 6 [illegible]—A Yemenite spokesman said today Yemen is taking her border dispute with Britain's Aden Territory to the U.N.

The South Arabian kingdom is quarreling with Britain over ownership of supposedly oil-rich land lying between Yemen and the Aden Protectorate.

ARE YOU READY?



Greater N. Y. Annual
JEWISH LABOR BAZAAR
St. Nicholas Arena 69 W. 66th St. N. Y. C.
DEC. 8-9-10-11-12
THURS.—FRI.—SAT.—SUN.—MON.

Proceeds to Combat Anti-Semitism and Discrimination

[illegible]

OPEN THURS., DEC. 8 AT 6 P. M.

Pleads Guilty In Policy Case

Abraham Goldberg, 47, of [illegible] St., Flushing, arrested with eight other[s] [illegible] in connection with a $10,000,000-a-year tri-state Brooklyn numbers racket, pleaded guilty before Queens Supreme Court Justice [illegible] yesterday to a charge of conspiracy, a misdemeanor, and to one count in the indictment alleging contrivance of a lottery, a felony.

Six others pleaded guilty to various charges last Thursday. Two other cases were put over to Dec. 15. They involve William [illegible] Duke of Cincinnati and Jack Feldman, 48, of 2116 Morris Ave., The Bronx.

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FIELDSTONE
on Walton Lake
[illegible]

RESORTS—LAKEWOOD

JACK SCHWARTZ'S
ALLABEN HOTEL
in LAKEWOOD
For the Christmas and New Year's Holiday Week
[illegible]

RESORTS—CONN.

50 MI. from N. Y.
MAMANASCO Lake Lodge
[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED

[illegible]

SANTA CLAUS paid an early visit yesterday at the Sister Kenny Institute, Jersey City, where Russell [illegible], of Levittown, L. I., is staying with his mother who is being treated at the Institute. Russell's pop is a member of the N. Y. Fire Dept.

One Arrest Leads Cops to Another

Police yesterday collared a suspected rapist and hit a surprise jackpot. Before they were through, two men were under arrest and detectives figured they had solved not only the rape and robbery of Mrs. Pilar Morell but also the burglary of the apartment of Daniel Brustein.

After a two-months hunt, officers grabbed Frank Intartaglia, 27, of 44 W. 60th St., an ex-convict, at 34th St. and Seventh Ave. His rogues gallery photo and fingerprints had tabbed him as the man who ripped the clothes from Mrs. Morell and raped her when she discovered him ransacking her apartment at 186 E. 64th St. last Oct. 4. She is the wife of an opera singer.

Searching Intartaglia, detectives John Conlon and Arthur Kelley found a $1,000 defense bond and a Swiss passport, both made out in the name of Daniel Brustein, 230 E. 18th St.

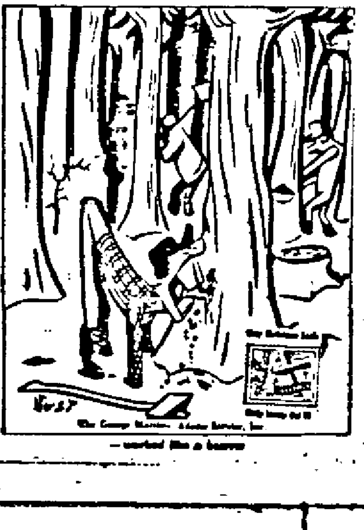
The prisoner said a friend, Rosario Bellavia, a 27-year-old salesman of 137 Second Ave., had given him the bond to cash and the passport to use as identification. Bellavia was promptly arrested at his home for the burglary of Brustein's apartment Oct. 24.

Both men denied guilt and were held without bail for hearing Dec. 9.

Committee to Celebrate Voiding of Feinberg Law

The State Supreme Court decision which declared the Feinberg Law unconstitutional will be celebrated this afternoon by the Citizens Committee Against the Feinberg Law, which is giving a cocktail party and reception at the Hotel Commodore.

THE MAN WHO—



The George Matthew Adams Service, Inc.

— worked like a beaver

Protestant Churches Vote Jim Crow Fight

Atlanta, Dec. 6 (AP).—Leaders of more than 28,000,000 Protestant Church members voted today to help Negroes in a court battle to end racial segregation. Only Southern Presbyterians dissented as the policy was proclaimed by the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The council will intervene with a brief before the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of a Texas Negro, Herman Marion Sweatt, who is seeking admission to a white state university. He is attacking the traditional southern theory of "separate but equal" facilities for Negroes.

The church council will argue that segregation itself is unequal, un-Christian and illegal discrimination.

The Southern Baptists are not members of the council.

Another report of Protestant leaders called for a reshaping of U. S. policy in the Far East to help the masses of people toward better living conditions.

Authority on Jewish History Found Dead

Joshua Starr, 41, authority on Jewish history and until three months ago executive secretary of Jewish Cultural Research, Inc., was found dead yesterday in his gas-filled apartment at [illegible] First Ave. Police listed the death as apparent suicide.

Dr. Yukawa to Stockholm

Dr. Hideki Yukawa, visiting professor of physics at Columbia University and winner of the 1949 Nobel Prize in Physics, will leave today by plane for Stockholm, where he will formally receive the prize on Friday.

[illegible] compels any butter to carry its grade on the wrapper. But shoppers are entitled to know and June Dairy is proud to tell that June Dairy Sweet Cream Butter is always Gov't-Certified Grade "AA".

JUNE DAIRY

JUNE DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., INC. NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

N. Y. CLIMATE CHANGING

We are old timers. Years ago, cold weather used to set in late in September and run right through March. By the time Election Day came around, everyone had already shaken the moth balls out of their overcoats or had gone out and bought new coats.

Today, unlike those days, mild weather persists through December. Though climate changes, we don't. We still prepare for winter early, in anticipation of a long cold spell which is sure to come, with the result that for the first time in our experience, we are compelled to run a storewide sale of fine choice overcoats in season.

Beginning today therefore, in order to reduce an already bulging stock, every overcoat will be drastically slashed an additional 20% from our established low regular prices.

Here is a complete stock of luxurious 100% virgin wool overcoats, many containing costly hand-tailored details, that you will recognize at a glance as one of New York's most outstanding values.

Included in this stock are imported, hand-woven homespun Harris Tweeds, Meltons, Cheviots, Velours, and many others, for regulars, longs, shorts and stouts, in single and double breasted models . . . overcoats of superior needlecraft, choice fabrics at incredible sacrifice prices.

In addition, we have a complete stock of very fine zipper-lined overcoats in select fabrics — ideally suited to New York's climate — warmth without weight, at big savings.

We suggest also, you see the thousands of other values in suits now offered way below the regular wholesale cost. These distinctively tailored suits once bore the label of one of the country's most famous makers—this group only—now priced at only $35.90.

We urge you to see these top quality values today.

This outstanding sale of overcoats and suits is taking place at the TED BROOKS CLOTHING COMPANY, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York City, between 16th and 17th Sts. (Street Floor). Open daily and Saturday to 6 P.M.

If you don't agree this is one of the best buys you ever made, we will gladly refund your money within 10 days with no questions asked.

ISSUE OF THE DAY

YES:
Fears Monopolies Will Destroy Our Free Enterprise System

By AMOS S. BASEL

Attorney at Law

As of now, [illegible] manufacturing corporations each worth $[illegible] or more own [illegible] per cent of the entire manufacturing plant in the U. S. Three companies make [illegible] per cent of the cigarettes, three companies do the same percentage of the [illegible] business, [illegible] companies do 100 per cent of the aluminum business. [illegible] companies own [illegible] per cent of the whiskey stocks. In most manufacturing industries the pattern is the same. Unless the brakes are put on them now we are certain to develop the same dangerous condition in the retail chain store field.

Apologists claim that retail chain stores do a comparatively small percentage of gross retail business in the U. S. Their figures, even if true, do not accurately reflect the real facts. Retail chains operate mostly in medium sized and large cities. In those places they do a very high proportion of the total business. The A&P, for instance, has a policy of maintaining stores only in cities where the gross available retail grocery business is $[illegible] a week or more. It is their aim to capture at least [illegible] per cent of that market. In certain towns and cities they do over [illegible] per cent of the business. They avoid small towns and farming areas.

BASEL

One of the major problems that arises from this type of activity is that millions of dollars every year are drained out of local areas into the pockets of the absentee owners in the large financial centers. Local banks, tradesmen, professionals are deprived of income rightfully theirs if retail business was independently owned by local merchants.

The retail chains justify their action on the ground that they provide lower prices through more efficient operation. That is so to some [illegible] at the moment. However, there is no assurance that that will continue if chains are allowed to grow and prosper. Once they have conquered the field we will find that the incentive to provide low prices will disappear. That is the pattern of monopoly. We must stop it in its incipiency in the chain store field.

We have neglected the enforcement of our anti-trust laws for far too many years. We have allowed economic power to accumulate beyond all reason. If we do not make an attempt to disburse wealth and economic power throughout our community, we are going to find it necessary to take more violent action. Big business makes for big labor and both make for big government, and if we are at [illegible] financial [illegible], the government to protect the people as a whole may well be required to move in socialist directions.

Recently, for instance, the "anti-trust lawyers" succeeded in divorcing the making of motion pictures from the ownership of motion picture theaters. The U. S. is now following the same policy in the pending Dupont case, the A&P and AT&T cases.

The government is going to try to divorce the manufacturing business of A&P, which brings it its greatest percentage of profit, from retail distribution. They are going to go further and try to divide the retailing outlet into seven separate chains.

The A&P situation has been obscured in the public mind because its prices have been low and the company is trying to make it appear through millions spent in advertising that the government is trying to force higher prices on the consumer by destroying A&P. Attorney General McGrath says this will not be the result. He says if the government wins, prices will generally be lower in the entire grocery business. It is his claim that one reason A&P's prices are often lower is that they have used their dominant position in the grocery field to raise prices to their competitors.

A&P has not been able to provide low prices because of efficiency, as is claimed, but because it has derived illegal profits from many [illegible] and has used these to subsidize its assault on its retail competitors. Much of this profit was obtained by illegal kickbacks from [illegible]. It does not earn much in the retail business. Only [illegible] to [illegible] per cent of its full profits in recent years have come from this source. It is one of the largest coffee roasters in the U. S., one of the largest canners, the second largest baker, and profits derived from these [illegible] businesses are also used to subsidize its [illegible] actions. It [illegible] because it has lost money consistently on retail stores in [illegible], for instance, for a period of eight consecutive years. It does this for the purpose of driving out competition so that it can establish itself in the [illegible] area. After that has been accomplished, prices rise.

* * *

The government believes that the community as a whole is being made to pay an exorbitant price for its grocery bargains. This high price is the destruction of the free enterprise system as we have known it. As Mr. Justice Brandeis said:

"It is not competition to resort to the method of the prize ring and simply knock the other man out. That is killing a competitor."

As these competitors are killed off and the economic power of the country passes into the hands of fewer and fewer people, prices must inevitably rise. What is worse, the power of economic life and death in the community will be handed over to industrial bureaucrats, corporation officeholders who are not responsible or responsive to the democratic process. They are not elected by the people; they are held accountable only to their own stockholders.

Question:

Is the government justified in attacking chain store policy?

It is not just the public that is confused concerning the Justice Department's suit against the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. The food industry itself, including both competing chains and independent outlets, has been bursting forth in print on both sides of the question.

And A&P, all the while, continues to spend its millions to shout the issue with every type of appeal its ingenious public relations counsel can devise. "Isn't America a wonderful country?" asks one series of advertisements quoting tributes from other food outlets and distributors and pulling out all stops on a patriotic theme.

As Amos Basel pointed out on this page on Oct. 7, the present suit is a supplementary civil action based upon facts already proved in a criminal case against A&P in Illinois. It seeks to secure a "cease and desist" order on practices which have been shown to be illegal. But the Attorney General and the minority which has bothered to look into the case are having a hard time getting the truth across.

A case in point is the experience of the National Federation of Independent Business in trying to place advertisements explaining the facts of the A&P suit in the newspapers in Washington, D. C. The Times-Herald and the Post refused the copy with no explanation. The advertising manager of the Star stated: "It is not our policy to permit any advertiser to discredit the advertising of another and for that reason the copy submitted is not acceptable." Only Washington Daily News ran the identical copy without question.

On Nov. 21 the Christian Science Monitor summed up the situation in a sentence which America's free press should ponder: "Where only one side has a purse long enough to carry its advertising, however, the news and editorial pages must obviously be doubly careful to hold the balance even so that the public gets all the facts."

Amos S. Basel is a graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School who has been practicing in New York since 1924. He was counsel to a minority stockholders committee of Standard Oil of N. J. in an attack on cartel agreements, special counsel in a consumer suit against the N. Y. Telephone Co. and recently appeared on the People's Platform over CBS discussing the A&P case.

Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL, was born in Louisville, Ky., in [illegible]. He has been active in the labor movement since he first joined the Butchers Union of Louisville in [illegible] and his articles have appeared in labor papers throughout the U. S.

—CLIP BOUTELL

What's Your Opinion?

Have you a bone to pick, an axe of general interest you'd like to grind or information to round out the picture presented on this page? If you have, by all means let us hear from you but please keep your letters brief. The most pertinent of these will appear on the page opposite. Write to Issue of the Day, The Daily Compass, 164 Duane St., New York 13, N. Y.

NO:
Sees Government's A&P Suit As 'Terrific Blow to Initiative'

By PATRICK E. GORMAN

Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Meat Cutters, AFL

The suit brought by U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath against the A&P Tea Co. to me appears to be without rhyme or reason. This pioneer in chain store operation at present controls [illegible] retail outlets. Our government does not feel it should have more than [illegible] stores.

While the A&P here and there has not been too friendly with some of our local unions, particularly in the South, on the whole it willingly signs trade union agreements very generally with every International union having membership employed in its sale and distribution of food.

My International union with its [illegible] members therefore stands solidly on the side of the tea company. Eight of the eleven divisions of this great chain have been thoroughly organized. The wages paid our membership employed in these eight divisions were mutually agreed upon. The working conditions in all of these stores are equal to the best. The company signs our strictly union agreements without fussing and fuming about the Taft-Hartley Act.

GORMAN

When it comes to monopoly, Attorney General McGrath might have picked out any one of a dozen giant industries operating in our nation which are not only dangerously monopolistic but also have never signed a strictly union contract with any labor organization. The giant A&P certainly is not a partner to any of the international cartels—those world-wide war breeding institutions which exploit not only the workers of the world but certain very essential world-wide commodities as well. These international cartels practice the creed except profit and greed and certainly are un-American in their very existence. They seem to roll on unchallenged.

The one sin of the A&P seems to be that from a very small beginning it has grown consistently for a period of [illegible] years and in 1948 had sales exceeding one billion [illegible] hundred million dollars.

* * *

Why did not Mr. McGrath therefore start his trust-busting against the [illegible] cartels of the world which are so sinister that no one would possibly defend them? Why did he have to pick on an almost thoroughly union corporation? If the contention is that the way this company operates stifles business competition, then the whole argument falls flat because even with its very large gross sales, during the past year the A&P had a volume of less than [illegible] per cent of the total retail food sales throughout our nation.

If it owns coffee and other plantations in South America, this can be no crime if the retail sales of such products through their own stores means a saving of a few pennies by the housewives of America. If the A&P has in mind to put [illegible]-cent canned goods back on the shelves in its stores as it desires to do, who will object to this so long as the company continues to pay top wages to their employes and to recognize the unions to which they belong?

It has been the contention of trade union economists for a long period of time that the cost of living can come down with high wages being maintained. Does our government feel this should not be accomplished? Has any charge been made that it sells an inferior brand of goods? If none of these things seem evident, then why a suit on part of our government against the company that would simply break it to pieces? The whole action appears to be asinine.

* * *

If the government succeeds in breaking up this company there in all probability there can be no reason for the continued existence of other thoroughly organized very large chain store systems such as Safeway, Kroger, First National, National Tea, American Stores, Food Fair and the Economy chain. These too are probably marked by Attorney General McGrath to be stretched over the coal for a breaking-up process. The whole idea is basically wrong. It is a terrific blow at individual initiative in this country because the whole A&P system has been developed and is still nearly wholly owned by the two sons of its founder. I believe the American public in this matter will stand solidly behind the A&P.

Fill out this coupon and mail it today!

THE DAILY COMPASS, P. O. Box 2, Canal St. Sta. N.Y. 13, N.Y.

Enclosed is my check ☐ money order ☐ Please enter my subscription to THE COMPASS for the period checked below

Daily and Sunday

☐ [illegible] ☐ [illegible] ☐ [illegible] ☐ [illegible]

Name ____________________

Street ____________________

City and State ____________________ Zone ________

[illegible]

THE READERS' FORUM

Calls for Progressive Action All Year 'Round

Dear Editor:

In order for the Progressive Party to become a great factor in American politics, said party must be built on solid constructive aims and convince the American people of the benefits they may derive from it. In my humble way I suggest the following:

First. The Progressive Party should be composed of organized labor, of various affiliated bodies, unorganized wage earners, farmers and middlemen who are being exploited by the big trusts and corporations.

Second. In the educational field a powerful press is the most essential means for the Progressive Party to combat the poisonous propaganda from the "Kept Press." The educational work should be carried on all through the year, and not just before election. The literature for the American people must convince them that the aims of the Progressive Party are to aid the great mass of workers, farmers and middlemen towards attaining a better and secure home life.

Third. As to war and peace. There are four factors which dominate the present system of society viz.: Economic, Political, Education and Religion. Said system is in existence since the abolition of Feudalism. The accomplishments and great benefits under the above system, no one can deny. On the other hand, the very same system also has spawned Fascism, Nazism and other evils, which caused the last and bloodiest war in the history of civilization. The Progressive Party must then undertake to enlighten the American people that if we are to save mankind from the standing menace of self-destruction, our aim should be to remove the economic causes of war; to teach children, as well as adults to love the peoples of all countries, respect their flags and instill them with the horrors of war and the love of peace, so that civilization may advance with enormous strides. The Progressive Party leadership, with the aid of the great mass of workers, farmers and middlemen, could see to it that our industrial production should be for use, instead of for profit. Commerce between us and different nations would be a peaceful pursuit. There would be no fear of war under such governing body, because there would be no quarrels between private enterprises to endanger strife.

Fourth. As to the labor front. The Progressive Party should distinguish itself from the other political parties. The aim of the above party should be to urge the unorganized workers to join their respective trade unions, and enlighten them by informing them that the workers in organized shops are happy in the security of their jobs. The workers in non-union shops always fear what the next day may bring. The Progressive Party should work with all forces of labor to insure the death of the Taft-Hartley Slave Law and bring back the Wagner Act which was and still can be Labor's Magna Carta. Also, urge union men and women to promote unity among all ranks of the various organized labor bodies, which spells victory for all of us.

HARRY GOLDWITZ

Further View on Vote Laws

Dear Editor:

I am completely in accordance with your editorial regarding compulsory voting patterned after the Australian law. We cannot, and do not, have real democracy when the majority of the electorate refuse to vote. In re-reading "Donald Blake's" letter of November [illegible], careful study reveals unrealism. In his first paragraph he says, "I do not intend to assume duties to generations of unborn children." This is not true for each generation promulgates laws and customs, and burdens too, which must be accepted by future generations. The current generation never pays in full for such errors as wars. Many generations to come will be paying for World War II. Compulsions and responsibilities go hand in hand with civilization. The Neanderthal man was more free, but he didn't live long and his short life was filled with fear and hardship.

"J. L. O." has stated the facts succinctly and I agree fully. "O. N. F." pointed out the danger of a one-party system such as the Nazis, but may I point out that there is no comparison between the average German and American citizen. The mere fact of compulsory voting would cause more people to take greater interest in politics, which is the science of government. We would never have an administration elected by a minority (as is true today). Undoubtedly we would see the end to the two-party system which has deteriorated to the degree of being practically a one-party system.

In "J. L. O.'s" last paragraph he makes an interesting point: the registering of the "protest vote." This would finally result in accepting the "no confidence" system of England and France, for a government which hasn't the confidence of the majority of the people should not have the powers of government. This would require a Constitutional Amendment, but that is the very strength of our Constitution — we can change it, but only by VOTING.

Actually though, I can see little chance of Compulsory Voting becoming a law for the majority of Congress would realize this would mean the death of their clique-politics, and eliminate reactionaries. Only a crucial depression, hitting personally the majority of the citizens will bring out the voters under the present system. We should rather concentrate upon present problems: broadened Social Security, better and cheaper housing, a Federal law against the poll-tax and other voting restrictions, repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, stopping the "cold war," strengthening the U.N. and many other necessary progressive and constructive acts.

Let's be realistic. As conditions are TODAY we are heading for a major depression, followed by WORLD WAR III, and disaster—the breaking down of trade-unions makes certain the first condition, and the stupid foreign policy of the Administration will bring about the latter. The people are being fed large and continuous doses of fear and pessimism, resulting in mass hysteria and a disease of epidemic proportions. REDITUS

WALTON E. CRAIG

Legalized Misery?

Dear Editor:

This business of free love, especially when its "exaggerated version" is supposed to be the monopoly of progressives and radicals makes me laugh. The exaggerated version implies that the only thing in common is sex. The real thing can consist of many things in common and can be a fine and beautiful relationship. It makes me laugh even harder when I think that marriage, especially in New York State, hides a multitude of misery and is a dead end street for many, due to the [illegible] and [illegible] of certain people.

MORRIS BRILL
1174 Wilkins Ave.
Bronx 59, N. Y.

Conserving Our Water Supply

Dear Editor:

It seems to me with the extreme water shortage that people would be more careful. What with the papers writing about it, and the radio constantly reminding people to be very careful in the use of what little water is left.

I have noticed that restaurants, luncheonettes, and other eating places, or candy stores, use too much water, especially by serving a glass of water to each person before ordering a meal. Why aren't they notified to serve only those persons who request water? As a rule, people do not touch this glass of water and it is spilled out. That is such an awful waste at this time. I took particular notice all this week wherever I had my lunch, and found out counting the number of glasses of water wasted in this manner, would amount to quite a number of gallons per day. Is there any way to have the WATER COMMISSIONER send out notices to all such places mentioned above?

MRS. B. GANCHER
[illegible] E. [illegible] St., [illegible], 18, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Such notices have been sent out with the cooperation of the Health Department. But funds for inspectors are so low much of the success depends on voluntary cooperation.
—T. O. T.

Suggests Church-Marxist Debate

Dear Editor:

I read "In Defense of Dignity" by Father Clarence Duffy and was much impressed by what I read. (I am informed and inspired by most of The Compass articles.)

Father Duffy certainly appears to be an exceptional representative of the Catholic Church, one who practices that which he preaches.

I should like to take this opportunity of suggesting a public debate between Father Duffy and some outstanding spokesman for the Communist Party on "dialectic materialism and economic determinism of materialistic Communism."

It would certainly prove enlightening to many people. Perhaps many people would see what the Communists are preaching and what the Church is preaching is almost the same things with different names and for different times.

"Know ye the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free."—John 8.32.

The above way is the only way that I know of in which we can arrive at the truth, and to be free!

HAROLD R. LA FORCE

The Drive Toward War

Dear Editor:

As American and Soviet war preparations continue, our chances of staying alive over five more years diminish steadily. Both governments seem dedicated to their peoples' mutual extermination. Far from frightening Stalin's politburo, our ever-increasing armaments merely inspire them to match our madness. The best we can expect of our present policy is that it may help us eradicate a hundred million Russians while they annihilate only ten million of us.

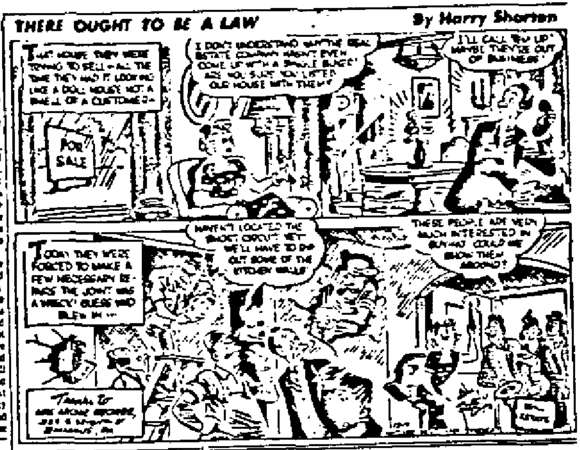
If we want to prevent this, we must renounce our right to wage war. Also, we must stop arming other countries. Instead we should offer all of them economic assistance for peaceful purposes. This would cost us but a fraction of the wealth we are wasting on potential destruction.

Let our UN delegates ask every government to state to its citizenry what course it would follow if we adopt such a program. That's the least we can do.

SAMUEL [illegible]

THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW

By Harry Shorten


THAT HOUSE THEY WERE TRYING TO SELL—ALL THE TIME THEY HAD IT LOOKING LIKE A DOLL HOUSE NOT A SMELL OF A CUSTOMER—
I DON'T UNDERSTAND WHY THE REAL ESTATE COMPANY HASN'T EVEN COME UP WITH A SINGLE BUYER! ARE YOU SURE YOU LISTED OUR HOUSE WITH THEM?
I'LL CALL 'EM UP! MAYBE THEY'RE OUT OF BUSINESS!
FOR SALE
TODAY THEY WERE FORCED TO MAKE A FEW NECESSARY REPAIRS. THE JOINT WAS A WRECK! GUESS WHO BLEW IN—
HAVEN'T LOCATED THE SHORT CIRCUIT YET. WE'LL HAVE TO DIG OUT SOME OF THE KITCHEN WALLS
THESE PEOPLE ARE VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN BUYING! COULD WE SHOW THEM AROUND?
Thanks to

Help Our Public Library

Dear Editor:

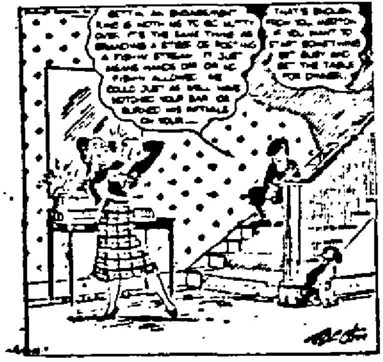
The New York Public Library is carrying on a second Fund Appeal this year. The Reference Department is already faced with a 1949-50 budget deficit of $[illegible].

During the next few weeks, we plan to put special emphasis on the Library's regular activities, presenting them in as newsworthy a manner as possible, hoping with your help, thus to draw attention to the services which the Library offers.

We must emphasize, too, the Library's dual source of income. So few citizens realize that, though the City supports—however inadequately—the branch libraries, the services in the reading rooms at Fifth Ave. and 42d St. are entirely dependent upon private philanthropy. [illegible]

EDITOR'S NOTE: COMPASS readers are urged to give their support in every way to the Public Library campaign. Just to maintain the present service will be impossible unless we all give—and promptly.—T. O. T.

ALL IN A LIFETIME


THAT'S ENOUGH FROM YOU, MISTER—IF YOU WANT TO START SOMETHING GET BUSY AND SET THE TABLE FOR DINNER.

What's Cooking?

By MARIO

Muffins should be warm as any muffin but not nearly as smooth.

Corn muffins, bran muffins and nut muffins are in the best culinary tradition because they are tender, but crunchy at the same time. A muffin that is smooth, like a Twin Mountain Muffin, is almost a dessert. It's half a cake and should be eaten with jelly at the end of the meal.

But warm muffins of a crumbly complexion can be placed high along with everything else in the bread basket. They may be eaten with soup, meat and fish or any of the other big acts of the table.

Muffins should be taken out of the oven about 15 minutes before they're served. This is perhaps why commercial bakeries sell so few and why muffins must almost necessarily be baked in home kitchens.

Muffins shouldn't be kept from one day to the next or even from one meal to the next. If a dozen is too many cut the recipe in half. The number of muffins baked from any formula will depend on the size of your muffin pans. In any event never fill them more than half full. Bake them in the center of the oven shelf.

CORN DATE MUFFINS

Set oven at 425 degrees.

Grease a muffin pan well with shortening; be sure all sections are well coated.

Sift together 1 cup previously sifted all-purpose flour, ¾ cup fine yellow cornmeal, 3 teaspoons double-action baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt and 2 tablespoons sugar. Cut ½ cup pitted dates into small cubes. Don't mash them. Add pieces of dates to flour mixture.

Beat 1 egg slightly and combine with 1 cup of milk. Add to the milk ¼ cup cooled melted shortening—butter, margarine or lard. If shortening is not cooled it will solidify when mixed with cold milk. Salad oil may be substituted for shortening.

Add milk mixture all at once to dry ingredients. Combine by dumping and stirring only until flour is dampened. Batter should be very coarse and lumpy—not smooth.

Fill muffin pans ½ full. Bake until brown, 20-25 minutes.

MENU: Cream of oyster soup, barbecued spring chicken, brussels sprouts, scalloped potatoes, corn muffins, date layer cake, coffee.

Menu for Today

GUESTS FOR LUNCHEON

Creole Chicken Livers over Steamed Rice
Crunchy Salad Bowl   Hot Rolls
Almond Fluff Pudding   Beverage

HOW TO MAKE ALMOND FLUFF PUDDING

Ingredients: 1⅔ cups evaporated milk, ½ envelope (1 tablespoon) [illegible] salt, 2 [illegible]

Method: Chill evaporated milk in freezing tray of refrigerator to ice-crystal stage. Sprinkle gelatin over ¼ cup of the cold water and allow to soften. Mix remaining ¼ cup of the water with the sugar and salt and cook, stirring constantly, until sugar is dissolved, then boil 5 minutes. Pour over softened gelatin and beat with rotary beater until light and frothy. Add vanilla and mix well. Cool thoroughly. Whip chilled evaporated milk until light and fluffy. Whip gelatin mixture again. Fold milk into gelatin mixture. Allow to stand in refrigerator a few minutes until partially thickened. Fold in almonds and turn into mold. Chill until firm. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

FUNNY ANGLES

By Angelo

"This is the sixth time we've worked here and I still [illegible] don't know what it is!"

Here's a recipe for fresh cranberry-apple pie. Use 4 tart apples, 1½ cups of cranberries, pastry, 1 cup sugar, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons table fat. . . . Pare, core and thinly slice the apples. Wash and cut cranberries in halves. Line a 9-inch pie plate with pastry. Place a layer of apples in the bottom of the pie plate. Add cranberries. Add remaining apples. Sprinkle with a mixture of the sugar, cinnamon and salt. Dot with table fat. Cover with pastry which has openings cut in center to let steam escape. Seal edges. Bake in a hot oven (450° F. to 425° F.) about 45 minutes, or until the apples are tender and the crust is golden brown.

And here's a tip that adds flavor as well as healthful vitamins to food. Don't pour cooking water down the drain. Serve it with vegetables or in soups, sauces or gravies.

Stir vegetables only when you must. If you stir you mix air into the food and that destroys some of the vitamins.

Don't add soda when you cook green vegetables. The soda destroys thiamine and Vitamin C.

Whip cocoa with an egg beater before serving to make frothy. Or top with a marshmallow.

My Favorite Recipe

Every [illegible] COMPASS reader [illegible]

SALMON CROQUETTES—PARSLEY CREAM SAUCE

2 c. thick Cream Sauce
1 lb. can flaked Salmon, drained
1 tsp. Lemon Juice
2 tbsp. Water
1 tsp. Lemon Juice
¼ tsp. Minced Onion
2 Eggs

Combine the cream sauce with salmon, lemon juice and onion and mix well. Add salt and pepper if needed. Chill thoroughly—then shape with the palms of the hands into croquettes. Coat croquettes on all sides with bread crumbs. Next roll in egg and water beaten together and again in the crumbs. Chill well before frying. Fry a few croquettes at a time in deep fat heated to 390 degrees F. until golden brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve with a parsley cream sauce.

FOOD TIP

Use salmon liquid as part of the liquid in making a cream sauce.

CORN STICKS

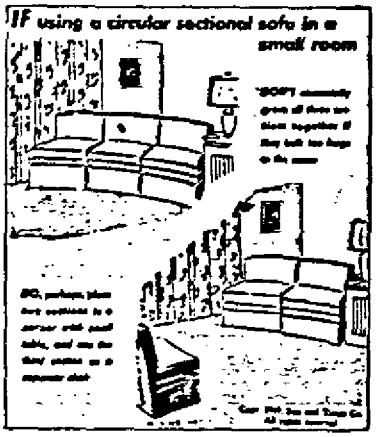
1¼ plus 2 tbsp. sifted Flour
¾ c. Corn Meal
4 tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
¼ tbsp. Sugar
1 egg, beaten
1 c. Milk
¼ c. melted shortening

Sift together flour, corn meal, baking powder, salt and sugar. Combine the egg, milk and shortening. Turn liquid ingredients into dry ingredients all at once, stirring quickly until mixture is just mixed. Turn into a greased shallow pan. Bake at 425° F. for 20-25 minutes. Cut into squares and serve hot.

—LORRAINE GREY

Designs for Living

By [illegible]


IF using a circular sectional sofa in a small room
DON'T necessarily group all three sections together if they look too large in the room
SO, perhaps, place two sections in a corner with small table, and use the third section as a separate chair
[illegible] All rights reserved

The GRAB BAG

Decorative and functional—a new idea in brassiere design is presented by Edith Lances as a glittering jewel studded [illegible] embroidered nylon marquisette. Fashioned on the bias over [illegible] nylon taffeta for a natural, molded silhouette. It's an intriguing note for a dipping neckline: $10.95. In [illegible] satin: $5.95. Saks Fifth Avenue. (For more details on Edith Lances, see story on opposite page.)

Beautiful setting out with a photo frame for your favorite person. Made of clear lucite, which looks lovely on any desk, it sells for $5.95. Almac Plastics Inc., 120 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y. In various colors.

Fake fur accessories are certain to warm a lady's heart at Christmas. The perching leopard fabric cloche and scarf will bring an extra touch to the suit or dress. Cloche: $3.95. Scarf: $2.95. Namm's, Brooklyn.

Guide to the Perplexed

BY DR. ROSE N. FRANZBLAU

Dr. Rose N. Franzblau, psychologist, answers questions on personal problems. A board of authoritative specialists, organizations and agencies has made its services available to her. (You may write Dr. Franzblau, care of The Daily Compass. Not all letters can be answered, but typical problems will be selected for discussion here.)

Cleanliness and the Adolescent Boy

ANSWER BY DR. FRANZBLAU:

An 11-year-old boy, just verging on adolescence, and anxious to grow up to be a man, often acquires behavior patterns which disturb his parents unnecessarily unless they understand his problems fully. In answering the mother of such a boy, I began by reviewing her own family situation, in which she must work evenings in order to add to the family income which her husband cannot fully provide, despite his wonderful and appreciated qualities.

You understand that part of your son's difficulty, I wrote, is that his carelessness about personal cleanliness and his general untidiness may well be an effort to escape any suspicion of femininity, and reminders may only serve to make him rebel even more against such a possibility.

Your son, I reminded her, wants his father to be the big strong protector and provider, and he may even resent the so-called feminine duties his father must take over in the evening, while you are at work. He may resent as well the need for you to help in the "masculine" duty of helping to earn the family livelihood.

Anxiety over money is often present in the best regulated households and it is possible that these tensions also have helped create some unspoken anxiety for which your son has no ready outlet. It is possible, too, I wrote, that both you and your husband may be over-anxious that your son escape some of the difficulties his father faces and thus may unwittingly criticize passing phases of his behavior.

Son Might Be Target

Do you perhaps use your son as a target to get rid of resentments against each other? Although your husband appreciates your help, he may also resent the fact that he needs it. Each of us has some deficiency but most of us manage to hide it from prying eyes. Your working reveals to the whole world the deficiency which may well give him a feeling of inferiority. You not only work, which may carry the hint that your husband is not quite an adequate man, but you work every night, which makes him as one who must do woman's work, besides.

Has your attitude on the future become tinged by pessimism because of the responsibilities you have had to bear? You say that your little daughter "has not as yet presented any problems"—do you expect her to? And why should she?

As for your son's school record, educational difficulties are a fairly common type of adolescent maladjustment. The "beginning of adolescence" often has a definitely retarding even though temporary effect on the learning capacity of some children. Often a child who has made fairly satisfactory progress in the early grades shows some degree of deterioration in his marks during the junior high school grades. As unexpectedly as this change shows so suddenly does it leave.

The reasons for this decline are twofold. There is an acceleration in the growth of the [illegible] tracts of the central nervous system which opens up many new channels of possible confusion. In addition, the resurgence of the sexual urges makes the child happier in his perception but at the same time overwhelms him with the myriads of new sensations.

This is what the normal child in a normal loving environment goes through. But when the environment suddenly becomes difficult and obstacles such as illness, death and financial troubles, the child resents it deeply and finds ways of showing his anger.

Loving you and his father and appreciating full well what sacrifices you are making for him, he cannot make you the direct butt of his hostility. But he can take out some of his spite on his teacher.

He's Center of Attention

His very failure in school may be an attention-getting device. His teacher notices it and calls it to your attention. You worry about it and then call it to his attention. He has manipulated the situation in such a manner that he becomes the center of everyone's concern.

Nagging or scolding increases the child's fear and resentment and strengthens the special attention-getting device. The child desires attention so much that in order to get it he is willing to take the pain and disapproval that may accompany it. With the cessation of your worry and nagging, some of your child's anxiety would undoubtedly be allayed.

Perhaps you can work out some way, in your busy routine, to give your son more of your time. Perhaps you could find a daytime job and a nursery school for your baby. Your husband could perhaps help your son with his school work, reviewing the work in which he has failed and getting him off to a good start with the new work.

This would help to make him feel at least as important in your household as work and money. He would experience a helping, cooperative father instead of only a bread-earner who watches only for mistakes and failures.

If your husband does not feel able to do this, perhaps you can use the money which you are willing to pay for psychiatric help which does not seem to be indicated at all for tutoring services. Tutoring can be helpful for other reasons than catching up with school work. In this instance it can be psychologically therapeutic.

Tutoring may give your son evidence of a fact which he needs to have confirmed for him, that while money is important to you, he is even more important; that while money is precious for home living expenses, he is as important as food, love and [illegible].

If you can help your boy overcome this temporary hurdle, you can re-establish the happy and healthy atmosphere and relationship which you had. You both have done so well in meeting life's difficulties. You can surely do this for the child [illegible].

The gowns featured at the "Gala Performance" fashion show by [illegible] had all the magical beauty of the Christmas season. The gowns reflected every feminine wish of the moment; from the short, spare, [illegible] evening dress to the full, flowing ball gown. Above, a misty blue nylon tulle gown. The strapless bodice is gathered in soft folds, then laid over the [illegible], the skirt drifting wide. To add that holiday sparkle, tiny flowers of silver sequins flare up the bodice and down over the skirt.

Designer Interprets Bra Trend; Natural Look Most Flattering!

[illegible] Edith Lances, whose line of ready-to-wear and custom designed brassieres are presented in her salon at [illegible] Fifth Avenue, is taking a firm stand these days on the importance of the understated bosom-line in the current fashion picture. She maintains that there has never been a silhouette more flattering than the natural one.

"My customers are backing me up in this," says Miss Lances. "We all realize that today's designers are veering away from the completely flat-chested look of the 20's even though their designs are reminiscent of that period. The new trends call for subtlety, and a natural rounded look—but no exaggeration."

In the Lances brassiere, this effect is created by using a special bias construction. The bias cut makes fabric more extensive and flexible. Designed with seams underneath the bust and at the sides, a sculptured line that conforms to the natural contours is the result. This construction is to be found in both the ready-made and the custom-designed brassieres.

"But first of all," cautions Edith Lances, "consult an experienced fitter as to the basic type of brassiere needed. It's the first step in acquiring a well-groomed look. Since a brassiere is primarily corrective, style is dependent on the figure. A fitter may recommend a bandeau, a long line for waistline control, or perhaps a wired brassiere for deeper separation. But whatever the advice is, it's meant to meet individual requirements.

"Next, comfort and fit for the life of a brassiere are guaranteed if a brassiere is adjusted properly at the time of purchase. [illegible]"

Other special tips that Miss Lances advances for selecting a brassiere include looking for a closing other than elastic wherever possible. If elastic is essential to the design and type of brassiere, it should be full and strong. A double set of hooks and eyes will provide extra adjustability. Shoulder straps that are correct in length at the time of buying will place the brassiere so that the bust is in the natural position. Fitted straps won't cut into the skin. For added support—a high line under the arms and a firm, tight line across the back. And finally, concludes Edith Lances, "Never, never hesitate to give your brassiere frequent laundering and ironing. The shape of the brassiere won't be affected because it takes its contour from the bias cut. It will feel better, fit and prolong the life of the fabric too."

PETUNIA!

Jingle bells, carols,
And everything humming...
I'm certain-for-sure now
That Christmas is coming!

And you can make that poinsettia last a lot longer, Petunia, if you'll burn the stem ends — or let them stand in a bucket of hot water till it cools.

Your Handyman

By HUBBARD COBB

At the risk of having our ears pinned back by one or more interested parties we hereby mention some common types of floor finishes with a few words for and against each kind.

Varnish gives a pretty lustrous appearance to any flooring. The drawbacks are that, first, unless it is kept waxed the varnish will wear off in spots and patching these without having the patch show up is pretty difficult. Another point against varnish is that it takes a long time to dry.

Shellac on the other hand is a very fast-drying finish and you can refinish a floor and have it ready to walk on in 24 hours or so. The points against shellac are that it does not wear well unless protected with wax and that if it becomes damp it turns white.

Lamps make wonderful gifts!

*lampland

[illegible]

Jennings Perry Says

MSS Found in a Bottle

PERRY

I don't think Harry Hopkins will much mind one more fairy tale about him. Over in Beulah Land he—and F.D.R., too—will get a chuckle out of the [illegible]. It is a safe surmise that both will understand very much what is going on back home.

After all, someone had to show the Russians how to make an atomic explosion; someone had to get a sample of uranium to them and the blueprints of how to build a pile. This was the know-how, the exclusive American know-how. Without it the Soviet scientists still would be thumbing through the Smythe report for clues and looking dumb.

David Lilienthal would have shown them, of course. Some of our eager people had slated him for that chore from the day he was named to the Atomic Energy Commission. He would let the spies in and the Secret out. What saved Lilienthal from being the fall guy was the overeagerness of Senator Hickenlooper, who began trying to put the bee on the AEC chairman before the Russians produced their explosion.

Since there were the days when it was unthinkable that the Russians ever would have sense enough to make the bomb, it was impossible ever to maintain that Lilienthal had shown them how. There was no "body of the crime." More recently, after Mr. Truman's report of the Soviet bomb, it was too late. By then our national pride was committed to the proposition that even with our know-how the Russians could not conceivably achieve an explosion before 1952.

* * *

The time element ruled Lilienthal out. It was plain that we would have to go further back for some other New Dealer to pin the secret-leakage on. Hence Hopkins.

Hopkins was unfinished business anyway. Some of our people felt cheated when he died in bed. He had been in his lifetime the favorite target of their animosity. They had convinced themselves that he was not only the devil incarnate but the one most vulnerable spot in F.D.R.'s armor of popularity. Their slanders beat upon him in season and out, and it was felt that if he had not died, some great fault yet would have been discovered in him to discredit the whole New Deal revolution.

It is not surprising to see that this pursuit has not been baffled. Hopkins fits the time factor. A little figuring with pencil and paper demonstrates that Hopkins could have brought the Russians in on the nuclear fission deal from the beginning. He had access to the blueprints. He was in a position to expedite the taking of uranium. There are frantic imaginations among us today which require no more than a radio prod to be off again pell-mell after Harry Hopkins with a [illegible] rope, blissfully certain that when his treachery is exposed, that man Roosevelt will be found at the bottom of it all.

* * *

I don't think the new will disturb either Hopkins or Roosevelt greatly. They were around with us long enough to have observed the ingenuity of political hatreds and the tenacity of patriotic illusions. For themselves, they will be amused. For the rest of us, still stuck, they may launch a hope that if we are now misled, we grow [illegible] still some of it.

If some of us allow ourselves to be occupied with the current [illegible] about Hopkins and the precious Secret, that will not embarrass Hopkins in his hereafter. But if by this device we should be persuaded that the Russians never would have cracked the atom without clandestine American guidance, then we should be in danger of [illegible] down in our own futility.

Every atomic scientist in our stable warned us there was no Secret—not because it had been or might be exported in black bags through Great Falls, Mont., but because Nature, much as she admires us, failed to give us an absolute humanity-wide monopoly on brains.

Swamp Ballads Saved By Student Collector

New Orleans (AP)—A Tulane graduate student is preserving for posterity a unique form of American folk music—Spanish-language ballads from the Louisiana swamps.

The [illegible] ballads are sung by residents of an isolated marshy region east of New Orleans who have retained the Spanish tongue since their ancestors arrived there in the 1770s.

Frank Goldman, the Tulane student, is making wire recordings of the songs and putting them on paper for the first time. He fears they will otherwise be lost. For, he says, the younger generation is taking its music from radio, juke box and increasing contact with the outside world.

The Spanish-speaking section is comparatively little known even in New Orleans. It is in a "dead end" of swampland nestled up against Lake Borgne, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico. Roads to the coast or down the Mississippi River peter out some distance.

The original settlers were brought over during the brief period when Spain owned the Louisiana territory. Most of them came from the Canary Islands and the people are still called Isleños (islanders) or canarios.

Most of the older ballads already have been lost, for the singers have continually made new songs about contemporary events, [illegible] and people.

The "décimas" tell you of the difficulties of trapping and fishing, the principal occupations of the Isleños. Some have dealt with rum-running, for the innumerable bayous through the swamps have seen many a barge loaded with contraband during prohibition.

Goldman found the area during the war, when assigned as instructor in a navy gunnery school at Shell Beach on Lake Borgne. He had learned Spanish in Cuba and was at home among the Isleños. The young ballad collector is a native of Brooklyn and was raised in Manhattan.

After combat service Goldman went to trapping muskrats and enrolled at Tulane under the GI bill. [illegible] last spring he received his M.A. in history, which makes him undoubtedly the only trapper in Louisiana with a master's degree. Now he is working on his Ph.D., with the Isleño ballads as his thesis project.

MEET THE FOLKS

By Sam Levenson

The only piece of jewelry owned by most of the women on the block was the simple gold wedding band which they had never removed from the finger. In many cases it would have been impossible to remove the ring since the hand had become enlarged with age and hard work. The flesh bulged at either side of the wedding gift—until death do us part.

LEVENSON

A few of the women had over the years saved up enough money to buy a diamond ring, more as an investment than as a display of affluence. "I can always cash in my ring" was in the back of their minds.

It happened about once a year that one of the women would lose her diamond ring. It was supposed to be in the back of the middle drawer in a little black bag. No one in the family could have taken it. The neighbors? First of all they didn't know she had a ring and in the second place they wouldn't do such a thing in the first place. Then she remembered that she had taken it out to wash it. She must have left it on the sink. Maybe it went down the drain; maybe it fell into the garbage. The janitor was sent for. He cleaned the drains. Then garbage cans were emptied in the street. By this time everyone in the block became part of the search. We kids lifted up manhole covers, suspended ourselves from the rim of the manhole, and dug with our feet in the mud. We found pennies, mirrors, marbles but no ring.

After the street had taken on the appearance of a flood-stricken area, the usual announcement came: The ring had been found in the back of the bottom drawer.

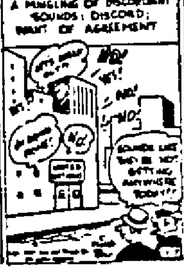
WORD-A-DAY

By BACH

DISSONANCE

(dĭs'ō-năns) noun

A MINGLING OF DISCORDANT SOUNDS; DISCORD; WANT OF AGREEMENT


NO!
NO!
NO!
NO!
SOUNDS LIKE THEY'RE NOT GETTING ANYWHERE TODAY!!

NEW YORK TELL-TALES

BY PAUL DENIS

DENIS

JUST NEWS: Sheldon Podolsky, a young man seeking a job with an ad agency, offered two tickets for "South Pacific" to executives as an inducement to give him an interview. He got 11 interviews and still has the tickets . . . City inspectors checking water waste have been running up against some real characters. One inspector found a man who had all the faucets in his house open, and the water running down the drains. Asked why, he explained: "I'm from the country, and I'm used to creeks and brooks. I just get lonesome for the sound of running water" . . . Ironic note: When 20th Century-Fox was making "Black Rose" in Africa, it spent $75,000 just for water to wet the sand for desert scenes—convincing the natives, who regard water as precious, that white men are positively cracked . . . Charles Boyer narrates the new French movie, "Battle of the Rails," opening at the Apollo Dec. 26. He contributed his services. The film, financed by the French railroad workers union, is about the railroad workers underground during the Nazi occupation . . . Are L. A. police reopening the Carole Landis "suicide" case?

HE BROUGHT IT DOWN: Joe Franklin recalls the time Fritz Reiner was to open the Lewisohn Stadium season. But shortly before concert time, a terrific rainstorm broke out and the Stadium stage was struck by lightning. Reiner wired his manager in Chicago: "Opened tonight at Stadium. As usual, I brought down the house."

SHOW PEOPLE: Jerry Lewis checks into the Delano Hotel, Miami Beach, for 30 days rest . . . [illegible] "The Burning Bush" has its American debut Dec. 16 at the Rooftop Theater, 2 Houston St. . . . The Waldorf is offering Dick Haymes $3,500 a week . . . Mexican police offering Paulette Goddard bodyguards to watch her load of jewels and furs . . . Faye Emerson helping Mrs. Zachary Scott find an apartment in town . . . Peggy Cummins rushing through her movie in Paris to return here to plug her newest Hollywood movie, "Deadly Is the Female" . . . Jerry Fairbanks, Inc., with Frank Mullen and Russ Johnston now in the firm, becomes the biggest independent TV film producer . . . The new Actors Theater Group in Hollywood plans an hour-long Easter broadcast of an original script, and has asked Norman Corwin to do it . . . Lee Pine, young playwright, has turned comedian and is here from Hollywood . . . Mel Martin, who went to Europe as one of the dancing Debonairs, has turned actor. He'll star in Jean Cocteau's movie re-make of "Les Enfants Terribles" . . . Pepe Campo, at Havana Madrid, will do musical shorts for Columbia.

AB BROOKLYN: George McCoy has been interviewing, for the radio, visitors to the U. N. at Lake Success. He asked a Brooklynite: "Does Brooklyn have a delegate to the U. N.?" The Brooklynite answered: "Gee, I don't know. But we must have. We have everything else there."

TRUE STORY: Carroll, one of the best known society man-about-town, finally broke up with Carolyn, and she went West for the usual divorce . . . While she was away, Carroll started running around with June, a beautiful model. They dined together and went to all the best places together . . . People started talking. Finally, his best friend, Jack, told him: "Look, Carroll, you better stop running around with your new girl so much. After all, you're still legally married. Everybody's talking about you. It may hurt you in a lot of ways." Carroll said: "All right. What should I do?" Jack told him: "Stay home, and keep out of mischief." . . . So Carroll stays home every night reading a book, and his best friend, Jack, takes the girl out instead.

Her World Citizen Passport: It Worked

Virginia Davis toured Europe for 14 weeks and, at each border, she showed her World Citizen International Identity Card, No. A-00017.

She crossed the borders of France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy with that card. It was a test, and she was pleasantly surprised. At the other borders—Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia—she had to show her regular passport.

"At Schirding, Germany," she recalls, "the border officials were so impressed with my World Citizen card—especially when they learned that I was Garry Davis' sister—they asked me for my autograph and posed with me for pictures."

She raised some money, through concerts, for her brother. "He is not permitted to work. He cannot secure a work permit. My dad sends him some money. He leads a monastic life. He's growing. After all, he's only 27, and he used to be a song and dance man.

"We don't remember him as a heavy thinker at all. His new thinking must have started when he was in the service. Our oldest brother was killed in the war, and maybe that had something to do with it.

"Right now, he has withdrawn from actively leading the world citizenship movement and is meditating and reading. He knows he's very young and must learn a lot. He's reading up on Gandhi and non-violence and has been invited to address a convention in Delhi next month.

"France is offering him a visitor's pass so that he can go to India legally. He is thinking about returning to America, too."

Miss Davis, an attractive, vivacious brunette, is preparing for her Town Hall concert Tuesday. Nine songs of her repertoire will be something entirely new: bits of verse conceived by third-grade kids in Evansville, Ind., and set to music by Miss Davis' mother.

"Let me tell about the time Garry went to a children's meeting near Paris. The kids kept singing, and finally Garry asked a teacher, 'And when do I speak?' He was told: 'Don't you know? The kids are singing about you. It's a game. They sing about you secretly, and later start insulting you. They stop only when you get up and introduce yourself.'

"So Garry introduced himself to the kids, aged 6 to 11. Then, too used to make a speech, he sang the 'Melody in Four F' which he knew from the time he was understudy to Danny Kaye.

"Days later, he met somebody from that school and started to apologize. 'You were a hit,' he was told. 'You converted all those children. They all want to join your movement!'"

THE DAILY COMPASS

[illegible]

TED O. THACKREY . . . Editor and Publisher

NEW YORK, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1949 VOL. 1, NO. 171

Stop Those Leaks

Stop that dripping faucet now. It's important to you. It's important to all of us. Stop running the water indefinitely in the shaving bowl or shower. It's important. It's important, too, that Dr. Jacob Theobold, former assistant superintendent of schools, is heading up a public campaign, chiefly in the schools, to educate us to conserve our water supply.

But the most important source of water loss is being inadequately dealt with; and it can be dealt with if the city government is really interested. That is the enforcement of repairs to faulty plumbing.

The Department of Housing and Buildings hasn't been over-interested in even investigating the complaints of tenants concerning leaking fixtures.

There are literally thousands of complaints concerning plumbing on file—and unenforced—in the Department of Housing and Buildings.

Evidently, the complaints were viewed as unimportant disputes between tenants and landlords . . . and the matter of water waste left the city equally indifferent.

As a matter of fact, a pretty good case can be made out against the city for having permitted these complaints to go unchecked and the violations uncorrected, not merely a case of neglect of the ordinary citizen in his just efforts to obtain the assistance for which he pays taxes, but official neglect of the city's vital water supply.

There are no present additional sources of supply the Water Department can tap. But the greatest single source of conservation lies in the uncorrected plumbing violations which the city has full power to enforce.

Because of neglect, the complaints on hand are far greater than the department's facilities can handle, as things now stand, but an emergency exists, and emergency assistance can and must be provided at once.

We have approximately 60 days of water supply on hand—and that's all, brother.

There is a great deal of talk about the necessity of reducing pressure by the end of this month unless the conservation program is successful, or torrential and continuous rains come—an event considered unlikely by the weather bureau.

We may indeed have to come to that eventually.

But, in view of the twin health and fire hazards such action would invoke, it should be a last emergency step, not a first resort.

The first resort must be to enforce the repair of leaking water fixtures—and at once.

If an emergency session of the City Council and a special meeting of the Board of Estimate is needed to reshift the budget allocations in order to provide inspection and enforcement machinery, then what are we waiting for?

Incidentally, winking at violations has always been too widespread a practice; but today, when water for everybody is at stake, it is a criminal act to permit plumbing leaks to go unrepaired.

Only action now can assure us of water in January.

Libel

The ballooning effort to discredit the memory of President Franklin Roosevelt, and all associated with him, ran into a couple of pointed deflations this week.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., the too well known radio commentator, ventured from the cemetery a couple of nights ago and attempted to smear a living man by a whopper of an invention, which, incidentally, might not have been a completely cockeyed idea even if it had been true.

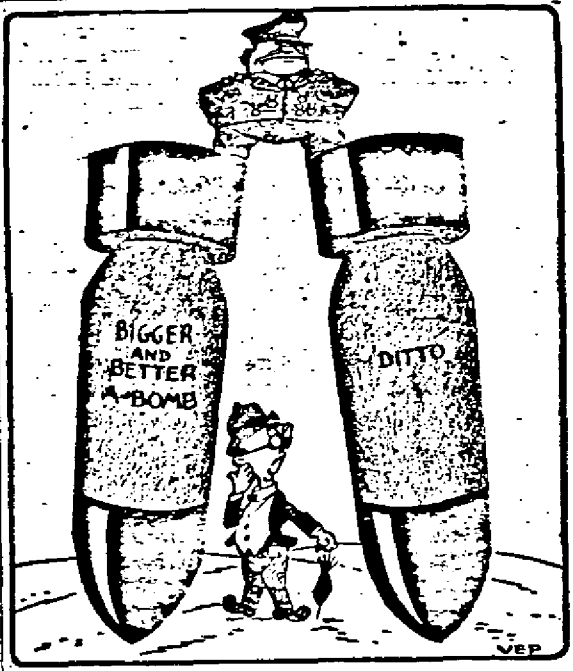
Lewis breathlessly broadcast the assertion to his very large radio audience that Henry A. Wallace, during the war, had planned that atomic materials and plans be sent to Russia during World War II.

"Bunk," retorted Mr. Wallace, and bunk it is.

Lewis was speaking over the Mutual Network with another character, one Major G. Racey Jordan, who received a lot of publicity recently for another highly hopped up story about "uranium shipments to Russia during the war." Jordan's smear target, Harry Hopkins, is dead, and can't answer.

I. F. Stone, in yesterday's Daily Compass, neatly debunked Jordan's phony story on the basis of Jordan's own testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Thank you, Mr. Wallace. Thank you, Mr. Stone.



—ELEVATOR SHOES

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD

By HENRY A. WALLACE

Following is the final installment of the text of Henry Wallace's speech on "The True Meaning of Religion in the Modern World," delivered Sunday night to the Community Church Forum here.

For the laissez-faire doctrine of the Manchester school of economics the Vatican has the utmost horror. The suggested cure for the evils of capitalism is proper respect for property, Christian charity between the classes, between the rulers and the ruled, between the employers and the employed, with Christian self-restraint employed by the individual while gradually a type of society is built up which finds its ultimate authority in a medieval government, religious and labor guild set-up like that of the 13th Century.

Capitalism, so long as it held to the Adam Smith-Ricardo doctrine of free competition as the cure for economic ills, was never organized. But as the corporations grew larger and international cartels were formed, capitalism expressed itself more and more along fascist lines. Price agreements were substituted for competition. More and more the effort was successfully made to control government and all the agencies of public opinion so that political force would enable corporate power to establish a certain class firmly in the saddle. In all of this the police are more and more at the disposal of the employers rather than the employed. If certain classes on the Right use violence against the Left, the police will wink at it or even join in.

Thus far, capitalism has been only partly organized in the United States and the great mass of the people are certainly not fascist-minded. But they will succumb to the virus if they are continually exposed only to the type of information which is handed out to them in the press, over the air, in the movies, through television and in the political speeches.

* * *

True, we have The Compass and the Guardian. A few progressive books are printed which circulate widely in spite of boycott by most of the press. Progressive Party members may still speak without being put in jail, but they are likely to lose their means of making a living. Our American methods of repression are certainly more polite than the Nazi methods. As a matter of fact, not one person in 10 realizes that there is any repression in the United States. And certainly there is none as long as you go along with the prevailing mode, belonging to one of the two old parties, belonging to one of the older religious faiths, believing in the sacredness of advertising and the cold war, and are neither a Jew, a Negro, an Oriental or a member of a left-wing union.

The standard of conformity in the United States is not precise but it has nonetheless been made to permeate everywhere by business and social pressures and by the atmosphere created by 90 per cent of the channels of public communication. The difference between 90 per cent or 100 per cent is not great but that ten per cent is the reason why I have faith in the possibility of capitalism and Christianity serving the common good in the United States and the world better and better. The vast majority of businessmen are not fascist-minded and undoubtedly the vast majority of [illegible] believe that peace with Russia is possible even though they hesitate to express themselves against the prevailing hysteria.

* * *

This is a difficult period for nonconformists. It is a tough decision to continue to fight fascism and reaction when your job is at stake. But the fight must go on. If we are to prevent the United States from going fascist, when the time of deep trouble comes as it surely will, the forces of good will must begin their mobilization now.

Without question the dominant force in the United States today is represented by those who manage the great corporations. Directly and through government they make the key decisions which determine both domestic and foreign policy. But labor and big agriculture may fight them but never successfully so long as only [illegible] people are unemployed and

(Continued on Page 20)

Portraits

By JAMES J. METCALFE

Remember Now

Pearl Harbor glistens in the sun . . . With armament and might . . . The sirens wail in silence and . . . The searchlights roam the night . . . The sea is calm and quiet now . . . And there are peaceful stars . . . But there are still the hearts that hurt . . . and still the ugly scars . . . No hour-glass can bury grief . . . No tide can wash away . . . The tragedy of error and . . . The price we had to pay . . . So may these memories remain . . . With prayers upon our lips . . . And may no rusty fingerprints . . . Identify our ships . . . Remember now the anguish and . . . The misery we shared . . . And let our military be . . . For evermore prepared.

[illegible]

Youth Has Its Say

By ALAN SCHAFFER

Did you know that 1,000,000 young people under the age of 17 are employed full or part time in industry and agriculture in this nation? Or that [illegible] youth out of that number are 14 and 15 years old? Or that nearly 300,000 of the young workers under 18 do not attend school at all which means that they must be working full time?

These figures come from the National Child Labor Committee and it is understandable that the committee is a little hot about them. But it is difficult to understand why few other people have reached the same degree of anger.

Most people believe that child labor is a thing of the past, something that was eliminated along with sweatshops, wiped out, done away with. Many would be genuinely amazed at that 1,000,000 figure.

• • •

According to the Child Labor Committee "there is increasing evidence in Census data and in reports from various States and cities that young people are finding it harder to obtain jobs. In October, 1949 there were nearly 300,000 unemployed 16 and 17 year olds as compared with 80,000 in October, 1948."

That is entirely in keeping with the general pattern of unemployment in the country. The percentage is much higher among the first to be laid off when the hard times hit.

But what gets me about this situation is that no one seems to know just what has happened to these very young workers. They should have gone back to school. Yet the school attendance figures for the same age group have not increased but decreased. One-fifth of a million youths have disappeared statistically. It is likely, therefore, that these 200,000 or more young people are roaming around doing absolutely nothing.

There is something both tragic and cruel in a society that allows such a situation to exist.

• • •

The reasons for this continuation of child labor in the face of State and Federal laws are many—inadequate provisions for enforcement of laws, exemptions for certain kinds of jobs, state laws that do not come up to minimum expectations. But at the bottom of the whole mess lie the primary causes—need and greed.

As long as poverty stalks a good many families in this nation, children from these families are going to have to work regardless of how young they are or how many laws are passed. The alternative is a kind of slow starvation that may or may not kill, but will certainly leave its mark.

And along with this need comes the selfishness that preys upon it. Young people can be paid less for doing the same work and a smart employer can make quite a tidy sum by such practices. You have to be slightly hardened emotionally to be able to do such things, but apparently the stresses and strains of big business provide that hardening.

• • •

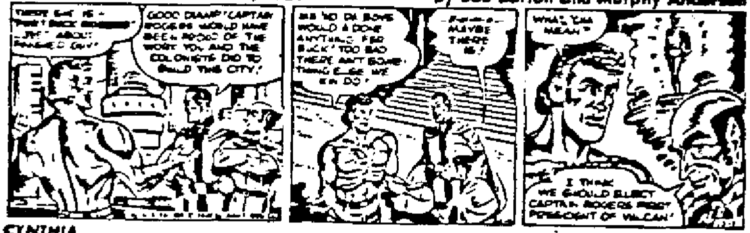
Thousands of children as young as 7 or 8 years old, the Child Labor Committee reports, work on farms during the long summer months. They certainly do not get the same wages that their fathers and mothers would get, and just as important there is no possibility of their being organized [illegible].

The Committee report concludes: "As long as thousands of children lack the protection they need and should have under both Federal and State laws, child labor will remain a problem in this country."

Is it possible to achieve that protection? One should begin to wonder.

BUCK ROGERS, 25th CENTURY, A. D.

By Bob Barton and Murphy Anderson


THERE SHE IS — [illegible] ABOUT FINISHED, GUY!
GOOD DIAMP! CAPTAIN ROGERS WOULD HAVE BEEN PROUD OF THE WORK YOU AND THE COLONISTS DID TO BUILD THIS CITY!
ME 'N' DA BOYS WOULD A DONE ANYTHING FER BUCK! TOO BAD THERE AIN'T SOMETHING ELSE WE KIN DO!
H-M-M-M— MAYBE THERE IS!
WHAT'CHA MEAN?
I THINK WE SHOULD ELECT CAPTAIN ROGERS FIRST PRESIDENT OF VULCAN!

CYNTHIA

By Irving Novick

YOU'RE BEING OVERLY TRAGIC ABOUT MARION'S CRYPTIC REMARK, JANE. I THINK HE'LL GET OVER HIS PEEVE BEFORE LONG!
NO, CYNTHIA! THAT WAS HIS CUTE LITTLE WAY OF SAYING WE'RE THROUGH!
THAT'S WHAT YOU THINK! WHETHER YOU REALIZE IT OR NOT WE'RE PARTNERS IN THIS DEAL, 'BECAUSE OF YOU I'VE GOT AN INTEREST IN MARION— ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND THE REPUTATION OF FASHION MAGAZINE!
W-WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
OUT TO STAKE OUR CLAIM!

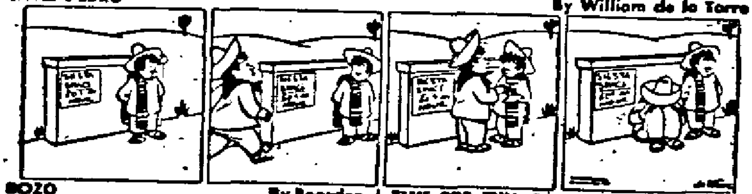
TIPPIE AND CAP STUBBS

By Edwina

YOUR FATHER WILL TALK TO YOU, YOUNG LADY— GIVING POOR UNCLE WILEY'S PICTURE TO MR. BUDGE FOR I DON'T KNOW WHAT—!
BUT, DADDY, I— I—
HUH?
HUH??
YEH!
MY POP SAYS HE WILL GIMME FIFTY CENTS IF I SEE THAT UNCLE WILEY'S PICTURE NEVER COMES BACK TO OUR HOUSE, AN' I CAN STAY FOR SUPPER— WHAT'RE YOU GON' TO HAVE???

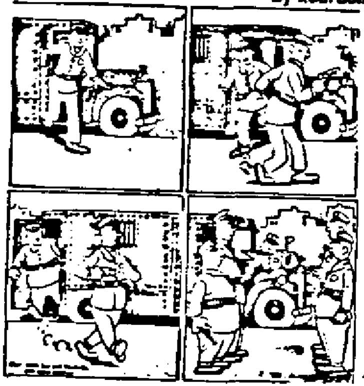
LITTLE PEDRO

By William de la Torre



BOZO

By Reardon



TIME FOR FUN

By Bob Tippett

BLUE IS THE COLOR

Listed below are a number of persons, places, and things. The names of all contain the word "blue." See how many of the answers you can find in 10 minutes. Twelve or more rates excellent.

1. [illegible] are used to keep ________
2. An important food fish is the ________
3. England's [illegible] and Scotland's [illegible] are both known as ________
4. A [illegible] is sometimes called a ________
5. A ________ is [illegible]
6. ________ is a [illegible]
7. The ________ is a [illegible]
8. A [illegible] is called a ________
9. ________ is a [illegible]
10. A ________ is [illegible]
11. The [illegible] known as ________ grows in Kentucky.
12. A [illegible] is sometimes called a ________
13. [illegible] a ________ is used in writing [illegible]
14. An architect's plans are known as ________
15. There is a range of mountains in Virginia called the ________

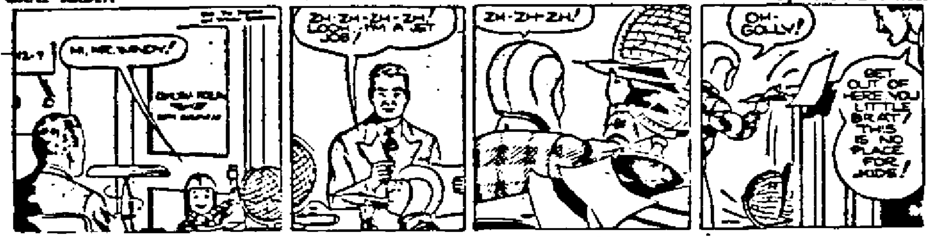
TICKLER from [illegible], of [illegible]

Mother: "Tommy, why is your little brother crying?"
Tommy: "He's crying because I'm eating cake and won't give him a piece."
Mother: "Is his cake all gone?"
Tommy: "Yes, and he cried when I ate that, too."

ANSWERS: 1 blue [illegible] 2 bluefish 3 [illegible] 4 [illegible] 5 [illegible] 6 [illegible] 7 Blue Cross 8 [illegible] 9 [illegible] 10 [illegible] 11 bluegrass 12 blue [illegible] 13 blue book 14 blueprints 15 Blue Ridge

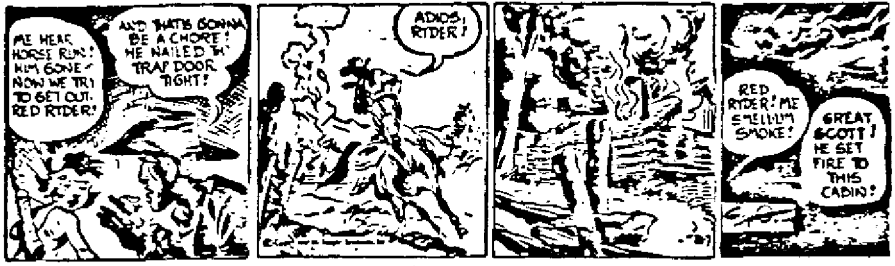
JANE ARDEN

By Barrett and Ross


12-7
HI, MR. WINDY!
ZH-ZH-ZH-ZH! LOOK, I'M A JET JOB!
ZH-ZH-ZH!
OH-GOLLY!
GET OUT OF HERE YOU LITTLE BRAT! THIS IS NO PLACE FOR KIDS!

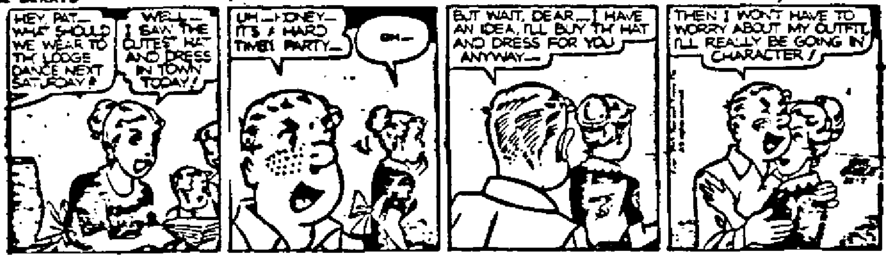
RED RYDER

By Fred Harman


ME HEAR HORSE RUN! HIM GONE - NOW WE TRY TO GET OUT, RED RYDER!
AND THAT'S GONNA BE A CHORE! HE NAILED TH' TRAP DOOR TIGHT!
ADIOS, RYDER!
RED RYDER! ME SMELLUM SMOKE!
GREAT SCOTT! HE SET FIRE TO THIS CABIN!

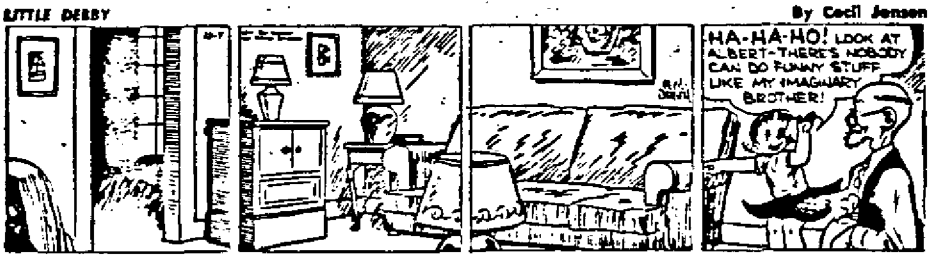
THE BERRYS

By Carl Grubert


HEY, PAT— WHAT SHOULD WE WEAR TO TH' LODGE DANCE NEXT SATURDAY?
WELL— I SAW THE CUTEST HAT AND DRESS IN TOWN TODAY!
UH—HONEY— IT'S A HARD TIMES PARTY—
OH—
BUT WAIT, DEAR— I HAVE AN IDEA. I'LL BUY TH' HAT AND DRESS FOR YOU ANYWAY—
THEN I WON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT MY OUTFIT. I'LL REALLY BE GOING IN CHARACTER!

LITTLE DEBBY

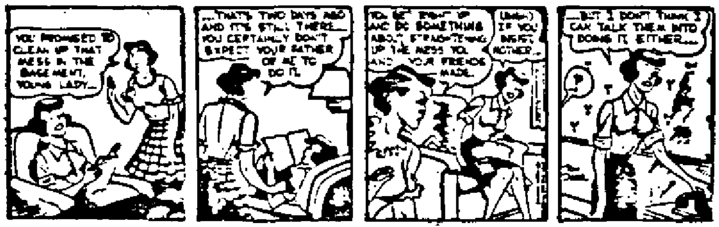
By Cecil Jensen


12-7
HA-HA-HO! LOOK AT ALBERT-THERE'S NOBODY CAN DO FUNNY STUFF LIKE MY IMAGINARY BROTHER!

Going to the movies?
•
—Consult—
THE DAILY COMPASS
MOVIE GUIDE
•
New York's only complete motion picture listing
•
One of many COMPASS features

CANDY

By Tom Dorr


YOU PROMISED TO CLEAN UP THAT MESS IN THE BASEMENT, YOUNG LADY...
...THAT'S TWO DAYS AGO AND IT'S STILL THERE... YOU CERTAINLY DON'T EXPECT YOUR FATHER OR ME TO DO IT.
YOU GET RIGHT UP AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT STRAIGHTENING UP THE MESS YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS MADE.
(Umm) IF YOU INSIST, MOTHER...
...BUT I DON'T THINK I CAN TALK THEM INTO DOING IT EITHER...

Radio & Television

NBC Offers Documentary on Prejudice

A documentary on racial and religious prejudice in the U.S. will be offered as "Living—1949" Sunday at 4 p.m. over WNBC. The program will mark the first anniversary of the adoption by the U.N. of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The documentary "Punishment Without Crime" intends "not only to reflect the day-to-day racial and religious intolerance in this country but will take up in close detail the personal tools with which it can be combatted."

The documentary will include eight case histories showing how to [illegible] "hate" organizations with "[illegible]" of prejudice and will include instances of discrimination in education and in public accommodations.

• • •

Music: The complete musical portion of the program to be telecast Saturday at 4 p.m. over WNBT in celebration of Human Rights Day has been announced.

COPLAND

Leonard Bernstein will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the "Preamble to the Declaration of Human Rights" by Aaron Copland, the work's first performance. Bernstein also will be piano soloist and conductor in Ravel's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in G Major. Yehudi Menuhin will play the first movement of Paganini's First Violin Concerto. Dmitri Shostakovich's "United Nations Hymn" and the final movement from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will complete the program.

Soloists in the Ninth Symphony will be Irma Gonzalez, soprano, Raoul Jobin, tenor, Nan Merriman, mezzo-soprano and Nicola Moscona, bass. The Collegiate Chorale, William Jonson, conductor, will sing the Beethoven work under Bernstein's direction.

• • •

"Portrait of America," a weekly video program series originating from Chicago, designed to "stress the fact that the family is the foundation of democracy," will debut tomorrow at 8 p.m. over WNBT. Each week a Chicago family will be host to NBC television cameras and to announcer Norman Barry who will visit the family in "a typical evening at home."

The program intends to introduce all types of families to the audience—"large and small, rich and poor, prominent and unknown, foreign-born and native," with informality as the keynote.

• • •

"Nostalgia," a weekly program which will bring back some of the memorable musical, dramatic and news events of the past three decades, will debut Friday at 10 p.m. over WNEW. The opening program will include such assorted [illegible] as the original Fannie Brice recording of "My Man," Enrico Caruso singing "Vesti la Giubba," President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Oath of Office and excerpts from his first inaugural address in March 1933.

Also, soundtrack scenes from some of the movie classics of the '30s will be heard, including Jean Harlow in "Red Dust," Clark Gable in "San Francisco," Greta Garbo in "Susan Lenox" and Helen Hayes in "The White Sister."

The following week will include John Barrymore's soliloquy from "Hamlet."

BIDU SAYAO will sing her first "Mimi" of the season in this evening's performance at the Metropolitan Opera of "La Boheme." The soprano is also among the artists in the [illegible] concert Sunday evening at the Met.

ERIC MATTSON is the romantic Prince Danilo of Franz Lehar's "The Merry Widow," currently playing at the Paper Mill Playhouse, Millburn, N. J.

Hi-Fidelity
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
VECTOR LABORATORIES
[illegible] Ave. [illegible]
New York [illegible]
Mon., Wed., Fri. Evenings to [illegible] P.M.

Television Highlights

11:00 a.m. WCBS-TV: United Nations Sessions—direct from Lake Success. Also telecast at 3 p.m.

7:00 WABD: Captain Video—scientific series of electronic age with Richard Coogan, Don Hastings, Henry Norrell.

8:00 WABD: Adventure Theater—"Panama Patrol," with Leon Ames.

8:00 WCBS-TV: Arthur Godfrey—And His Friends, Janette Davis, the Mariners, Bill Lawrence, the Vagabonds.

8:00 WJZ-TV: Wendy Barrie Time—the screen star and guest interviews.

8:30 WPIX: Film—"The Vengeance of Rannah," with Rin Tin Tin, Jr.

8:30 WNBT: The Clock—suspense drama.

8:30 WJZ-TV: Photocrime—drama starring Chuck Webster.

9:00 WCBS-TV: The Bigelow Show—co-starring Dunninger and Paul Winchell and his dummy, Jerry Mahoney.

10:00 WNBT: Break the Bank—audience participation show with Bert Parks as emcee.

Radio Highlights

7:15 p.m. WMGM: Good News from Hollywood—starring George Murphy, with Dick Simmons. Claude Jarman, Jr. is guest.

7:30 WMGM: The Story of Dr. Kildare—with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

8:00 WCBS: Mr. Chameleon—with Karl Swenson in "The Domestic Wives Murder Case."

8:30 WCBS: Dr. Christian—Jean Hersholt and Rosemary DeCamp in "To Live A Dream."

8:00 WJZ: Mystery Playhouse—starring Boris Karloff in "The Shot at Sir Carney."

9:00 WCBS: You Bet Your Life—with Groucho Marx.

9:30 WNBC: Mr. District Attorney—"The Case of Eight Years."

9:30 WCBS: Bing Crosby Show—starring the Crosby with guests Jimmy Stewart and Peggy Lee.

10:30 WCBS: Burns and Allen Show—with George Burns and Gracie Allen.

10:30 WJZ: On Trial—"Should the U. S. Recognize the Chinese Communist Government?"

Radio Timetable

[illegible]

... Today in Television ...

[illegible]

Busy Day on B'way: Actors Get Roles, Plays Rehearse

[illegible] Brandon de Wilde will make his Broadway debut in "The Member of the Wedding" as the six-year-old John Henry, third of the trio of central characters in the Carson McCullers play currently in rehearsal under the direction of Harold Clurman.

The Whitehead-[illegible] office having scoured the North, South and West of the U. S., found young Brandon on Long Island [illegible] with his cat and [illegible]. Ethel Waters and Julie Harris have already been announced for the roles of Berenice Sadie Brown and F. Jasmine Addams respectively.

Other additions to the cast of "The Member of the Wedding" are Margaret Barker, James Holden, Janet De Gore, John Fiedler, William Lanteau, Howard Fischer, Henry Scott and Harry Bolden. Jim Adair is serving as stage manager. The play opens in Philadelphia on Dec. 22 prior to its New York bow the first week in January.

* * *

Casting Notes: [illegible] will play Hastings in "She Stoops to Conquer," opening Dec. 28 at the City Center.

The closing of "The Browning Version" this Saturday makes it possible for Bertha Belmore to join "Caesar and Cleopatra," due Dec. 21 at the National. Miss Belmore replaces Margaret Wycherly, who is withdrawing to fulfill a film commitment.

James [illegible], last seen in "A Story for Strangers," will act with Martha Scott in "Design for a Stained Glass Window," which [illegible] will direct.

* * *

About Them: Now that "The Father" has been launched at the Cort—it grossed over $11,000 in the second consecutive week—co-producer Robert L. Joseph has completed a play, "The [illegible]." His producing partner, Richard W. Krakeur, will have first perusal.

"Arms and the Girl" has been selected by the Theatre Guild as the title of its forthcoming musical, previously known as "[illegible] Marches On" and "The Pursuit of Happiness." The Guild's Latin Department points out that the title is a variation of Virgil's opening line from the Aeneid, "Arma virumque cano."

Dwight Deere Wiman has commissioned [illegible], music critic of Dance News, to compose the music for a play with music based on the Heloise and Abelard story. The librettist has not been chosen yet. Mr. Wiman plans to present "Heloise and Abelard" late in the 1950 season.

MOVIE GUIDE

Wednesday, December 7, 1949

Time: Starting times of features are given for Times Square and Brooklyn first runs

● New Pictures

✓ Poor ✓✓ Fair

✓✓✓ Good. Recommended

✓✓✓✓ Excellent. Don't Miss It

MANHATTAN—Times Square

[illegible]

Greenwich Village-Chelsea-Downtown

[illegible]

East Midtown

[illegible]

West Midtown

[illegible]

Harlem—Manhattanville

[illegible]

Washington Heights—Inwood

[illegible]

B'KLYN—Downtown B'klyn Heights

[illegible]

Bedford-Bushwick

[illegible]

Greenpoint—Williamsburg

[illegible]

Eastern Parkway—East New York

[illegible]

Park Slope—Bay Ridge

[illegible]

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

[illegible]

Flatbush

[illegible]

Coney Island—Sheepshead

[illegible]

QUEENS—Long Island City Area

[illegible]

Flushing Area

[illegible]

Forest Hills-Jackson Heights

[illegible]

Jamaica Area

[illegible]

Ridgewood Area

[illegible]

Rockaways

[illegible]

BRONX East Bronx

[illegible]

West Bronx

[illegible]

Recommended Revivals

MANHATTAN

[illegible]

STATEN ISLAND

[illegible]

LONG ISLAND

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY

[illegible]

Where Are The Stars' Children?

By JACK QUIGG

Hollywood, Dec. 6 (AP)—Hollywood's famous of years past have left few offspring to fill their glamorous shoes. And the shoes have been too big for most of the youngsters who followed their parents to the screen.

Sons like Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Keenan Wynn, director John Huston, Lon Chaney, Jr., Gloria De Haven, Broadway producer Irene Mayer Selznick and Tim Holt, are famous in their own right. But do their names spell the magic of Doug Fairbanks, Ed Wynn, Walter Huston, Lon Chaney, the Carter De Havens, Louis B. Mayer and Jack Holt?

Could be that it's still much too early to say that second generation won't outshine their elders. Most of today's big boxoffice draws are pushing 40. It takes time to build a name.

Given a chance in fiercely competitive Hollywood, some youngsters show real promise. Harry Carey, Jr. and Alan Hale, Jr., no longer apprentices, are reflecting the parental fire. Another pair of juniors, John Barrymore and Harold Lloyd, reportedly showed enough in their first films, as yet unreleased, to assure future activity.

Jesse Lasky, Jr., son of the pioneer producer, has written several "A" movies. Samuel Goldwyn, Jr., has several stage and screen productions to his credit.

One cause of the second generation talent shortage is that families weren't as [illegible] two or three decades ago as they are in today's Betty Grables, Olivia de Havillands and Hedy Lamarrs. A [illegible] in those days. Stars' children, if they had them, were kept in the background.

Such luminaries as Mary Pickford, Mabel Normand, Pearl White, Ruth Roland, Theda Bara, Rudolph Valentino, Pola Negri, Norma Talmadge and Mack Sennett produced no offspring.

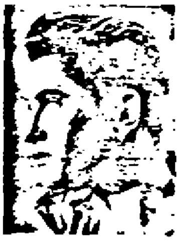
Charles Chaplin has two sons. Sydney [illegible] in local stage productions. Charles, Jr.'s most published appearances have been in traffic court. Francis X. Bushman fathered a large brood but only one son, Ralph, made a brief effort at acting.

Diana Barrymore, John's daughter, left Hollywood after a few [illegible] roles. Will Rogers, Jr., and Noah Beery, Jr., were featured [illegible]. The sons of William S. Hart, Buster Keaton and Creighton Hale haven't knocked at Hollywood's door. The daughters of Tom Mix, Agnes Ayres and John Gilbert bypassed the movies.

The offspring of character actors appear to have fared better at keeping the family name in lights. Mickey Rooney, son of the stage and screen actor Joe Yule, has eclipsed his parent.

But Hollywood's top performers today are from non-movie families. Big guns like Bette Davis, Greer Garson, Ingrid Bergman, Clark Gable, Gary Cooper, Cary Grant, Bing Crosby, Olivia de Havilland, Claudette Colbert, James Stewart and Rosalind Russell can thank themselves, not their parents, for their jobs.

Maybe tomorrow's stars, however, will have something to thank the old folks for. Bing Crosby, Jack Carson, John Wayne, Glenda Farrell, Judy Garland, Dan Dailey and others have launched their kids in the trade by giving them bit parts in their own pictures. Perhaps the third great generation will have a greater heritage.



JOHN BARRYMORE, JR.
Reflecting the Parental Fire

AT THE OPERA

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

A WORLD HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES. VOL. I: From the Turn of the Century to the 1918 Armistice. By Quincy Howe. (Simon & Schuster. [illegible] pp. [illegible])

Quincy Howe, best known as a radio news commentator, has undertaken to write the history of the first half of the 20th Century (corresponding to his own life span; he was born in 1900). This book, the first volume of the projected three-volume work, takes us from Bismarck and Metternich, in the opening chapter, to Wilson and Lenin, in the closing.

The value of this effort lies in the surprisingly broad field Mr. Howe is able to encompass; the world [illegible] the story of the passing years is told with journalistic [illegible].

The book's great defect to this reviewer—although many may disagree—is its outlook on the years "as if a limited number of outstanding personalities had dominated them."

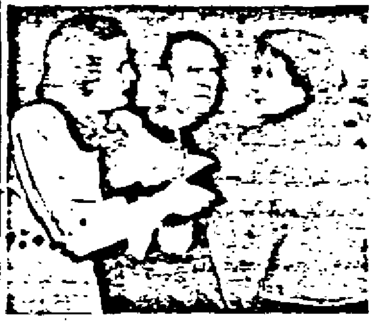
In his foreword Mr. Howe indicates that his trilogy will center around the "world Messiahs" of the 20th Century—Wilson, Lenin, Sun Yat-sen, Mohandas Gandhi, Adolf Hitler and Franklin Delano Roosevelt — and such "national Messiahs" as Theodore Roosevelt, Clemenceau, Mussolini, Stalin, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek.

The "historian of the future," Mr. Howe notes, may well devote more attention to such changes in the world picture as the decline of Western European civilization, the liquidation of the British Empire, the Russian revolution, and the [illegible] rise of the United States as the foremost world power.

As for himself, the author prefers to write as a "contemporary journalist."

The book is heavily illustrated with interesting photographs that [illegible] recapture vivid moments of the past.

—[illegible] CROWN



"METROPOLE": "What are you kids doing here, anyway? I'm a [illegible]"—Lee Tracy to [illegible] (left) and Arlene Francis. The comedy opened last night at the Lyceum.

Israel Troupe to Debut Tonight at the National

A theatrical group from Israel will make its debut here tonight at a special welcome performance at Vera Romanko's National Theatre.

The company, headed by the playwright-producer, Joseph Shimin Goldstein, includes Miss Bara, [illegible], Meyer Carmel, [illegible] and a troupe of native singers and dancers. They will appear in "Shalom Tel-Aviv," a new musical revue in Yiddish, which will be presented tonight only.

CONCERTS

[illegible]

Batchelor Joins Fox

20th Century-Fox Film Corp. today announced that Walter Batchelor has joined its New York casting and talent department.

Paramount Plans 18 New Movies

Paramount has already made plans for 18 films during the first eight months of 1950, it was disclosed yesterday by Henry Ginsberg, vice president and studio head. Ginsberg declared that this was the largest number the studio had ever set so far in advance.

The films include:

"Carrie Ames," which William Wyler will make from Theodore Dreiser's "Sister Carrie." Wyler will also film "Detective Story," from Sidney Kingsley's current Broadway hit.

"Roman Holiday," a comedy to be produced and directed by Frank Capra.

"Mr. and Mrs. Anonymous," an original by Dwight Taylor which George Stevens will make.

A musical Western, to star Bing Crosby, with Paul Jones as producer. Crosby will also do "[illegible]," to be produced by Charles Brackett from a story by Stephen Vincent Benet and a screenplay by John van Druten.

"The Big Guy," starring Bob Hope with Robert Welch as producer.

"Montana Rider," Technicolor outdoor film with Alan Ladd, Mel Epstein producing.

"The Mabel Normand-Mack Sennett Story," starring Betty Hutton, with Joseph Sistrom producing.

Let's Have an Old-Fashioned
HOOTENANNY
A gigantic song-fest, new songs, new performers, comedy, film-strips, dances, square dancing, with Pete Seeger, Leadbelly the Great, Jenny Wells, Betty Sanders, more.
Fri., Dec. 9—8:30 P.M.
The Penthouse—13 Astor Pl.
[illegible]

ON STAGE
CREDITORS
CHERRY LANE THEATRE

MAURICE
SCHWARTZ
"YOSELE
THE NIGHTINGALE"
YIDDISH ART

LAST 2 WEEKS!
A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE
Uta HAGEN—ANTHONY QUINN

$1.20 to $4.80
BOBBY CLARK
AS THE GIRLS GO
2 PERFS. SUN.

BALLETS de PARIS
CARMEN

BORN YESTERDAY

GENE LOCKHART
DEATH OF A SALESMAN

RALPH BELLAMY
DETECTIVE STORY

MAE WEST
DIAMOND LIL

LAST 6 TIMES!
ANN HARDING
GOODBYE MY FANCY

ALFRED DRAKE PATRICIA MORISON
KISS ME, KATE
COLE PORTER
SAM & BELLA SPEWACK

LEND AN EAR

LOST IN THE STARS

LEE TRACY
METROPOLE

MISS LIBERTY

HENRY FONDA
MISTER ROBERTS
HARRIGAN HAMILTON

EMLYN WILLIAMS
MONTSERRAT

REGINA
MARC BLITZSTEIN
JANE PICKENS
ROBERT LEWIS

MARY MARTIN EZIO PINZA
SOUTH PACIFIC

TEXAS LI'L DARLIN'
KENNY DELMAR

KATHARINE CORNELL
THAT LADY

LAST 6 TIMES!
MAURICE EVANS
EDNA BEST
THE BROWNING VERSION

KNOX NOLAN
THE CLOSING DOOR
LEE STRASBERG

RAYMOND MASSEY MADY CHRISTIANS
THE FATHER

MARTITA HUNT
The MADWOMAN of Chaillot

TOUCH AND GO

RAY BOLGER
WHERE'S CHARLEY?

LAST 2 WEEKS!
YES, M'LORD

HUDDIE LEDBETTER (LEADBELLY), who died yesterday at Bellevue, playing his 12-stringed guitar and singing folk songs.

Leadbelly Dies; Sang Of 'Things I've Seen'

By TOM O'CONNOR

The fabulous Leadbelly, King of the Twelve-String Guitar, died yesterday at Bellevue. It was amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, the same thing that got Lou Gehrig, which put the white-haired, black-skinned "singer of the things I've seen" away.

Leadbelly (christened Huddie Ledbetter on a farm at Mooringsport, La., [illegible] years ago) had been dying for a year. His last concert in New York was in February, 1949. Not long thereafter his left leg began to feel a creeping paralysis and he walked with a limp. In Paris last summer on a European concert tour the paralysis started on his right hand. After his return he spent six weeks in Bellevue, and went back to the hospital again two weeks ago.

Burial will be in Shreveport, La. His body will lie this afternoon and evening at the Dade Funeral Home, 2332 Seventh Ave.

Leadbelly grew up as a cotton picker, a cowboy, a lumberjack, an oil field worker in Louisiana and Texas. Like Josh White, his sometime partner in New York night club engagements, he learned his music from the famous Blind Lemon Jefferson, the legendary folksinger of the cotton patches and canebrakes of the deep South.

The story of his various imprisonments in Louisiana and Texas—for murder once, another time for cutting a white man's hand—and of his pardon by a governor who heard him sing his plea, has been told in the book "Negro Folk Songs as Sung by Leadbelly," by John A. and Alan Lomax.

It was John Lomax, collector and historian of folk songs for the Library of Congress who "discovered" Leadbelly and arranged a nationwide tour for him. He was one of the very few contemporary singers to use the 12-string guitar.

In one of his last full-dress interviews in February, 1949, Leadbelly told Ira Peck of PM:

"I feel good. Feel like I was 16. I don't feel old. Nothing gets old but clothes and you even change them once in a while.

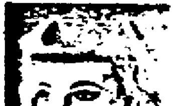
"Some people want to get old. Some people die young because they want to die. They can't make things go like they want 'em to so they want to quit.

"I'm scared of dyin'. I want to live. I want to live as long as I can to see more in the world. I want to move around and see how people live, and how they treat each other."

Among his best-known songs—all of his own composition—were "Irene," "Bourgeois Town," "John Henry" and "Pick a Bale of Cotton."

"I make my songs as I go along," Leadbelly used to say. "I make 'em up out of what I see and what I hear, because I been so many places and seen so much."

Alan Lomax announced last night that a group of Leadbelly's friends and admirers, including himself, Josh White, Burl Ives, Pete Seeger, Dan Burley, Brownie McGhee and others, will give a memorial concert for him the first week in January, probably at Town Hall.



[illegible] STANLEY has the feminine lead in "Montserrat," Lillian Hellman's play at the Fulton.

Recorded History Of Pre-Pearl Harbor

By FRED HATFIELD

Eight years ago today Japanese aircraft launched their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, thus assuring that every major power in the world, and their people would share in the death, destruction and misery wrought by World War II.

The story of the war has been told in many ways—in books, films, plays—and now London Records in an album of records which take some two and a third hours to play has attempted to give us a sound picture of the "Prelude to Pearl Harbor."

With a running commentary interspersed with recorded excerpts from dramatic speeches by national leaders and the actual sounds of war itself the album traces events from Hitler's menacing speech at Nuremberg on Sept. 12, 1938 to the Japanese attack. At times, where recordings of specific events were not available the album attempted to reproduce them much as a movie would, or as in CBS' re-creation of historical events in "You Are There."

We hear the voices of Roosevelt, Hitler, Mussolini, Daladier, Benes and of Chamberlain, flushed with hopes of peace, and later when war loomed, commenting ". . . fantastic, impossible that we should be digging trenches now." So came Munich, the absorption of Czechoslovakia, followed by the invasion of Poland and full scale war.

War is a complex thing, a frightening thing, an upheaval, the catharsis of a sick civilization. What is more fantastic and more sickening than the sight of men bending all their efforts towards erasing each other? War is unquestionably the most difficult of human activities to chronicle. Why war? How war?

'One Man—Hitler'

To take the bloodiest war in history and explain it in terms of national leaders, the land, sea and air battles, the evil on one side and heroism on the other and to do all this indifferently is not enough. And that is all the album accomplishes.

We get long, long descriptions of campaigns and repeated reminders of the perfidy of Hitler—at one point narrator Kent Stevenson declares that "the catastrophe was the work of one man—Adolf Hitler." No hint that within and outside of his borders Hitler had really many accomplices.

The actions and speeches of national leaders are the only keys we have in this album to what nations and people felt during those terrible years. No attempt is made to probe the issues, to get inside the minds and hearts of soldiers and civilians. Just Churchill said this and the Spitfires did that; Hitler said this and the Junkers did that.

So we accept the fact that this is not a profound album. Now what do we have? A highly colored view of wartime events with distorted perspective, and a rather unprofessional job, at that. "There'll always be an England" you can tell that by just listening to some Englishmen. About ten minutes of this album is spent on the routing of the Graf Spee by British ships, more time than that devoted to the early German campaign in Russia. Much is made of the gallantry of Capt. Langsdorff of the Spee in freeing British prisoners before scuttling the pocket battleship in Montevideo. Iran and Iraq and the chessboard war in the desert get more album space than the Russian campaign.

CHURCHILL

HITLER

The narration, written by Dick O'Connor is both uninspiring and unoriginal. There is constant resort to phrases like "Dastardly act," "Like a prehistoric monster Germany roused itself . . . ," "Waves of planes swooped down . . . ," etc.

Churchill's Voice

However, the album has some fine points. Churchill's voice is dramatic and forceful whenever it is heard. We can't get too much of it here. There is a wonderful on-the-scene description of German planes attacking a British convoy in the Channel, replete with roaring motors, the sound of ack-ack and bursting bombs.

The announcer with typical al-most maddening British restraint gets less worked up than Bill Stern at a second-rate football game. He says matter of factly: "Machine guns are going like anything . . ." And later, "that was a hot little engagement for a while . . . a very unsuccessful attack on the enemy, I must say."

It was quite a hot little war, I must say.

THE DANCE

[illegible]

Mitropoulos Lists Berg Violin Concerto

Dimitri Mitropoulos, who this week takes over the Philharmonic-Symphony through January, has scheduled Alban Berg's rarely played Violin Concerto on the programs for the Thursday evening and Friday afternoon concerts of next week. Joseph Szigeti will be soloist at the concerts, which will also feature Vaughan Williams' Fourth Symphony and the Bach Violin Concerto in G minor.

The Berg concerto is dedicated to "the memory of an angel," the composer referring to a friend's 18-year-old daughter whose sudden death inspired him to write the piece.

* * *

Forsaking his colleagues of the First Piano Quartet for an evening, Vladimir Padwa will give a solo recital in Town Hall this Sunday evening with a program that includes works by Mozart and Mendelssohn and a portion devoted to his own compositions.

* * *

The Oklahoma State Symphony has announced that it will begin a series of nation-wide radio broadcasts over the Mutual Broadcasting System and its affiliated stations on Jan. 11, 1950. Compositions by American composers will be featured by the orchestra, which last season was reported by the National Music Council Survey to have performed a higher percentage of works by American-born composers than any other symphony orchestra in the U. S.

TODAY and TOMORROW
DOVER
RAIMU
"The Baker's Wife"
"Well-Digger's Daughter"

Paramount
BOB HOPE RHONDA FLEMING
The Great Lover

AFFAIR Blum
WORLD 49th ST

Roxy
DANCING IN THE DARK
JACK CARSON
50¢

68 ST
W.C. FIELDS
The BANK DICK
"My Little Chickadee" with MAE WEST

fallen idol
SUTTON

"DEVIL IN THE FLESH"

All BEN HECHT - CHARLES MacARTHUR show!
Noel Coward
The SCOUNDREL
IRVING PL.
Claude Rains
Crime without Passion
HOPKINSON

LEO McCAREY'S Classic
with VICTOR MOORE
Make Way for Tomorrow
STARTS TODAY AVENUE

PRESTON STURGES'
'CHRISTMAS IN JULY'

Fame IS THE SPUR
MET

ALL THE KINGS MEN
Victoria

Pinky
RIVOLI

THE FIRST FRONT

My Brother's Keeper
VOGUE

MONTE CARLO
LIDO

Quartet
Embassy

Text of Wallace's Speech

(Continued from Page 11)

farm prices are within 10 per cent of parity. Government may bring a few anti-trust suits against them but their power to control the U. S. in all essential respects is never threatened except at time of great depression. In normal times they control most of the Government and a high percentage of governmental officials—local, State and national.

With increasing success they determine the type of sermon delivered in our churches, the type of teaching in our schools, the character of our movies and in brief they dominate much, but all pervasively, nearly everything we see, [illegible] talk about and do from the [illegible] we rise till we go to bed. We in the United States live by, through and for corporations and as long as we get reasonably full employment, fairly good farm prices and a continuous stream of new inventions to soothe and amuse us — most Americans would not have it otherwise.

But an increasing number of deeply aware people are beginning to look beneath the surface in Capitalism, Christianity, and Communism to see what can be done to avoid bloody conflict between those who preach absolutes. From an ideological point of view, Christianity and Communism have much in common. If Communists would profess God and Christ and if Christianity would show more capacity to realize that the world is always changing and no prophet out of the past can ever give us a complete guide to the future. Many a Protestant minister has found much to admire in Communist Russia.

A Christian Fundamental

The placing of human rights above property rights is certainly just as Christian as it is Communist. Every true Communist believes he is working for the long-time welfare of the world just as surely as every true Christian. The difference is that the Christian finds his ultimate orientation and order of values based on the supernaturalism of the Middle Ages whereas the Communist finds his orientation based on the scientific materialism of the 19th Century. The Christian thinks the Communist is a benighted materialist whereas the Communist thinks the Christian uses his religion as a cloak under cover of which to exploit his fellow man. And the genuine Christian is certain that there is a higher reality which is interwoven in this world, a reality with which he can come in contact for his own benefit and the welfare of all humanity.

But, unfortunately, modern Christianity has more and more degenerated into the empty formality of occasional churchgoing and has no real living significance in the lives of most Americans. In their active lives the religion of most Americans is capitalism, not Christianity. This is not surprising because modern capitalism is the daughter of Protestant Capitalism. When Protestantism threw off feudal and priestly yokes, hosts of small business men were created who under the discipline and self denial of the Christian ethic accumulated the capital necessary to finance the new inventions which were the natural result of the freeing of the spirit under Protestantism.

History clearly proclaims that we have passed from the feudalistic age or status for which the Catholic Church stands, and are now slowly leaving our way out of the age of presumably free contract for which capitalism Protestantism stands.

Era of General Welfare

We are now emerging into the era of the general welfare. As I see it this era is neither the Welfare State as proclaimed in Washington nor Communism as it exists in Russia. The Welfare State as it has been formulated by the Democrats depends for full employment on big appropriations and deficit financing inspired by continuous blowing on the embers of the cold war. Russian Communism maintains itself impregnably at home by virtue of the continuous pressure from abroad and therefore continues to preach and act on the theory of never-ending strife as inherent in the nature of things as long as capitalism and its bourgeois beneficiaries continue to exist.

The genuine Welfare State can be ushered in for the world only when capitalism in the United States is modified, Communism in Russia is modified and Christianity abandons its sectarianism, abandons its ties with 19th Century capitalism and applies the spirit of Jesus against the background of 20th Century science. Marxism is dated. It is based fundamentally on 19th Century science which over-simplified the world in purely mechanistic terms. Personally I believe that all men are just as truly sons of God as Jesus was son of God. I believe Jesus had a greater awareness of being a son of God than any human being who ever existed and that therefore his testimony about God is of exceptional value. By God I mean the great unknown source of light and joy and love and infinite progress. Of course God is eternal but God is also constantly changing and we are helping him change. That is the glory of creation which is God's greatest joy and our greatest joy. It is a process of fiery, always changing, never ending expression, not static tranquility. Engels sensed the process in part when he said, "Nothing can endure except the uninterrupted process of becoming and of passing away, of endless ascending from the lower to the higher."

Doesn't Blame Lenin

I don't blame Lenin for being utterly disgusted with the false God who served the Czars in the name of the Russian Orthodox Church—a God who was merely the Czar under another name. To usher in the next step in God's plan of creation here on earth it may have been essential for Communism to clear away certain types of spiritual rubbish. Communism hit Christianity hardest in those spots where Christianity had most abandoned its fundamental reason for being on this earth. Christianity can never beat Communism successfully with force because whenever Christianity has used force it has lost to the enemy before the battle ever began.

For the sake of both Christianity and Communism and the human beings in both camps whom God equally loves, it is vital that Christianity and its hand-maiden capitalism should develop the doctrine of a genuine Welfare State to be administered through the United Nations. In this the capitalistic Christianity of the West will have to take the initiative and we must take it with full understanding of why and how it was that the Russians and the Communists developed the way they did and have taken the positions they have.

The objective is clear. If the purpose of religion is to give mankind a firm sense of direction, then it is essential that all Christian energies should be placed behind the effort to lead both the capitalistic nations of the West and the Communistic nations of the East into the acceptance of the Welfare State on a world-wide basis. Last week in Boston I dealt with this.

Suffice it to say that no U.N. plan will ever do much good to anyone as long as it is conceived in the spirit of the Cold War. As long as any nation exports arms to any other nation the terrible birth pangs of the new era will continue. As long as one nation threatens the internal political structure of another nation the Welfare State cannot come into being in any nation. I have no illusions that many Communists will accept the Christian belief in God. They have had too many bitter experiences with so-called representatives of God. But it is not necessary that Communists should accept anything which they call supernatural, idealistic or mystical.

We can find the necessary base for fundamental religious understanding in the slowly emerging American religion of common sense belief in peace, progress, the Brotherhood of Man and joy in the service of the Welfare State. We in the U. S. will continue with our capitalism but we shall gradually modify it to make it serve the welfare state. We want to see the Communists make some concessions also. Mohammedans and Christians finally worked out a status quo. So have Protestants and Catholics. They disagree but they no longer threaten each other with war. What we want in the current conflict is an end to all intellectual and travel barriers—all international spying—and an acceptance of the task of all of us pulling together to serve humanity by our respective methods. The competition in service should be not lethal and hateful but joyous and loving.

'50 March of Dimes To Start Jan. 16

The 1950 March of Dimes, to replace funds depleted by the worst polio year in the country's history, will be conducted from Jan. 16 to 31, it was announced yesterday by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The nationwide polio toll passed the 41,000 mark this week.

WHEN JUDGE JUVENAL MARCHISIO sails for Italy today on the S.S. Atlantic, he will take with him a scroll of friendship from the Boy Scouts of America to the Boys Republic of Italy. The Judge is shown receiving the scroll yesterday in the City Hall office of Acting Mayor Vincent Impellitteri, left. The Cub Scout extending the scroll is Robert Rabe of Long Island City. The boy scouts are Leo Angelo, 309 E. 29th St. and Carlos Cuevas, 311 Third Ave.

Behind the Loyalty Drive

(Continued from Page 3)

the monopolies will be served. If the monopolies are served they won't make arms and munitions and we will be destroyed. Ergo profits and the national interest are one and the same. Slick, isn't it? Slick, and thoroughly untrue.

The monopolies wanted an end to economic controls. Truman obliged. The press and radio inflict us with a national campaign of vilification directed against the memory of F. D. R. We are ordered to believe that a Marshall Plan Europe must rest on a re-Nazified Germany and a re-industrialized Ruhr. Atom-mad statesmen shout that war with Russia is a law like gravity.

If we disagree? The House Committee and the Loyalty Boards are ready to take care of us.

The men of the underground government want to curtail our civil liberties to stop us from speaking out against the manner in which they are running the country, for and by themselves. They want to keep the much and make the most more. Therefore criticism is "disloyal."

Do you remember these two sentences from Sinclair Lewis's novel, It Can't Happen Here?

"For the first time in America, except during the Civil War and the World War, people were afraid to say whatever came to their tongues. On the streets, on trains, at theatres, men looked about to see who might be listening."

This is an accurate description of Washington, D. C., today. Wall Street uses fear as a fundamental ingredient of politics.

I have heard that it is "old-fashioned" to talk of Wall Street and the growth of American monopoly. It is, however, the most modern of discussions because it deals with what is happening today in American life. Let us—in our next chapter—see how "old-fashioned" is Wall Street and monopoly.

Author's Postscript

Here are some more big businessmen who have been assigned to key positions in the Truman Administration:

Louis A. Johnson, Secretary of Defense: president, General Dyestuffs Corporation and Director of General Aniline Film, two outfits within the I. G. Farben directory and a member of the Board of Consolidated Vultee Corp.

Gordon Gray, Secretary of Army: a member of the family in control of Reynolds Tobacco Co., and owner of a newspaper and radio station in Winston Salem, North Carolina.

W. Stuart Symington, Secretary of Air Force: president, Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co.; president, Rustless Iron and Steel Co. of Baltimore; president, Colonial Radio Company of Rochester; member of the Board of Mississippi Valley Trust Co. and of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

W. Averell Harriman, roving Ambassador in Europe for E.C.A.: member of one of the seven major banking firms which the government tried to break up in a suit filed October 30, 1947; former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He inherited $100,000,000 from his father and has large investments in various railroads. On August 1944 the government filed an anti-trust suit in Lincoln, Nebraska, against 47 western railroads, the Western Association of Railroad Executives, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and 16 individuals. On Feb. 1, 1946, Harriman was added as a defendant to the anti-trust suit at the special request of the Federal prosecutor. The Federal prosecutor stated that Harriman was a leading figure in the conspiracy to stifle competition and keep railroad rates high. He further stated that he was not at liberty to say why Harriman had not been named as a defendant or co-conspirator when the suit was originally filed. The following day, however, the government dropped Harriman's name from the suit.

Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of E.C.A.: former president of Studebaker Corp., a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, United Airlines and New York Life Insurance Company. In a speech which he made before the Congress of Industry of the NAM in 1947 he declared: "If all of us keep talking about jobs for all, two or three million people may accuse us some day of making promises we don't keep. If full employment means a job for every man and woman who is willing and able to work, then it is not desirable or necessary. Let's stop using the words full production, full employment, and jobs for all."

* * *

John J. McCloy has become U. S. High Commissioner for Germany.

And the other day I read in the papers that General Lucius D. Clay, who until last May was our Military Governor in Germany, had just been elected a Director of Lehman Corp.

TOMORROW: Loyalty for the Dollar.

LES MISERABLES — BY VICTOR HUGO

Marius explained that they were talking business. Cosette wanted to stay but the two men would not permit it. Pouting, she withdrew to go to grandfather Gillenormand.

Valjean sat into a chair. "My name is Jean Valjean. But, please, I beg of you, say nothing to Cosette of all this. Let her keep her innocence and happiness."

Valjean: "Now you know why I made believe my hand was injured. Anyway, this is all that is important. Now I think you will not want me to see Cosette ever again."

Marius: "Indeed not." But when he saw the look on Valjean's face, he added: "You may come every evening, if you desire."

On the Labor Front

By THE COMPASS STAFF

Gov. Driscoll Asks Courts To Speed Rulings on UE

At the urging of Carl Holderman, president of the New Jersey State CIO, Gov. Driscoll moved yesterday to obtain quick court action in jurisdictional disputes between the United Electrical Workers, independent, and the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, newly-formed CIO union.

Driscoll said he had requested Supreme Court administrator Willard G. Woelper and Attorney General Parsons to give the cases "the same priority as those involving the State or the public interest."

The UE lost a round here yesterday when Superior Court Justice [illegible] ruled that Local [illegible] has the right to quit the UE and join the IUE. In Buffalo the CIO union turned to Supreme Court Justice Batt for an order restraining the UE from interfering with IUE's new local at the Westinghouse plant in suburban Cheektowaga. Batt issued a show-cause order.

Another issue was forthcoming in Washington, where officers of UE were questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Monday. Yesterday, Oscar S. Smith, chief of the Labor Relations Branch of the Atomic Energy Commission, testified that fear of a "Communist-directed" work stoppage prompted the AEC to order recognition withdrawn from UE at two atomic projects carried out by General Electric Co.

Notes

A walkout yesterday of some 2,800 construction workers on an Oak Ridge, Tenn., plant project of the AEC sent officials scurrying for aid from the National Labor Relations Board and the U. S. Conciliation Service. The strike appeared to be a protest against use of non-union labor by the Oman Construction Co. of Nashville which is building a natural gas pipeline to the $64,000,000 gaseous diffuser plant on which the men were working.

The CIO Communications Workers yesterday filed with the NLRB 16 charges of unfair labor practices against American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its affiliates. The charges were based on recent company actions raising pension payments without consulting the union. CWA president Joseph A. Beirne said the payments were inadequate and designed to by-pass legal collective bargaining.

Clothing Workers Get Pension Boost

An average $10 monthly increase in old-age retirement benefits was approved yesterday in an agreement signed here between the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U.S.A. and the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The agreement, effective early in 1950, covers the entire men's and boys' clothing industry.

LIBERTY BELLES—Wearing costumes in vogue when the Salvation Army arrived in the U. S. nearly 70 years ago, three members of the cast of "Miss Liberty" visit SA headquarters at 120 W. 14th St. to help pack some of the 22,000 Christmas boxes destined for patients in hospitals throughout Greater New York. Flanked by Col. [illegible] Fraser (left) and Mrs. Brig. William [illegible], they are (l. to r.) Allyn McLerie ("Miss Liberty"), Janet [illegible] and Norma Kaiser. [illegible]

Vishinsky Sails, Critical Of U.N. Assembly Decisions

Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky sailed yesterday on the liner America after expressing dissatisfaction with the performance of the U. N. General Assembly.

Speaking through an interpreter, Vishinsky deplored the Assembly's failure to "condemn preparations for a new war." He charged it had adopted a number of resolutions "contrary to the task before the U.N.—that is, the strengthening of peace and friendship among nations."

The Soviet Union, he said, "has always fought for peace and will continue to do so."

To the newsreel sound camera, he smiled and said: "I want to wish all the American people a Happy New Year."

Delay Appointment Of Lilienthal Successor

Key West, Fla., Dec. 6 (UP)—The White House said today that President Truman will delay appointing a successor to David E. Lilienthal as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission until after Congress reconvenes in January.

Group to Picket Dinner for Johnson

Grant Reynolds, chairman of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, announced yesterday that the organization will picket the Waldorf-Astoria dinner being given Defense Secretary Louis Johnson next Monday night by the Interfaith in Action Committee.

British Vote Tomorrow Seen as Test for 1950

London, Dec. 6 (UP)—British party leaders are fighting a by-election campaign they regard as a test for the 1950 general election.

Prime Minister Attlee and Conservative leader Winston Churchill both have thrown their weight into the battle for the House of Commons seat for industrial South Bradford. The voting is Thursday.

Wallace Demands Hearing

(Continued from Page 3)

at Great Falls by dumping excess equipment from the radar-loaded plane after taking off from Washington.

Asked why he had not reported earlier that Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's top assistant, insisted on sending atomic materials and secrets to Russia, Jordan answered that it was not until Fulton Lewis came to see him in October that he got out his old diaries and realized their importance.

"The very moment he took a look at any of the files," Jordan said of Lewis, "he called the FBI and from that moment they had charge of them."

A challenge to Jordan's entire story came from Hans A. Bethe, a Cornell University professor, who said the U. S. could not have shipped "atom bomb materials" to Russia in 1943 because this country did not possess them "in any significant quantity."

"Every scientist who worked on atomic energy during the war," the professor said in Ithaca, "knows that in 1943 we did not possess 'atom bomb materials,' meaning presumably the fissionable materials Uranium 235 and plutonium, in any significant quantities.

"We could therefore not have shipped them to Russia even if anyone in the government had wanted to."

Bethe continued that until Jordan specifies what materials were shipped to Russia, and in what quantities, "the allegation will appear spurious to anyone who knows the history of our production of fissionable materials during the war."

The Political Pot

By THE COMPASS STAFF

Lehman Affirms Bi-partisan Policy

Similarity between the aims of the Republican and Democratic parties on foreign policy was underlined in Washington yesterday by Sen.-elect Herbert H. Lehman.

Making his first visit there as a new member of the Senate, Lehman denied that his defeat of John Foster Dulles would affect bi-partisan foreign policy.

"There has been no difference between Mr. Dulles and me on that," he said, adding: "I shall do everything I can to strengthen (this) policy."

Notes

At Sea Island, Ga., former Interior Secretary Krug indicated he resigned so he could speak his mind freely about government affairs, particularly about "wishful thinking" within and without the administration.

Mrs. Preston Davie, chairman of the women's auxiliary of the N. Y. GOP County Committee, warned that "our country is rapidly becoming a Socialist state run by a one-party government."

Plans for the coming state elections and a drive to elect a Democratic governor next year will be mapped tonight by the Affiliated Young Democrats of New York City at a rally in the Hotel Piccadilly.

At Utica, in the trial of 10 Democratic Party workers charged with conspiracy, vote buying, destruction of documents and extortion in connection with the 1948 elections, an accountant testified that the contractor who built the municipal garage had padded the payroll as much as 60 per cent.

Dewey Gets to The Kernel of Things

Today's puzzle: Divide a peanut by another—and what do you get?

Answer: Blood money.

At least, that's how Gov. Dewey figures it. Complaining about New York's $11,000,000 share of Federal funds for hospital buildings, he told the Hospital Council at a luncheon in the Commodore: "This is peanuts divided by peanuts."

But he went on, "any money we get from Washington is blood money, because every dollar we get [illegible] we have sent them."

Hopkins Accuser Shifted

(Continued From Page 3)

part of his Army record brought to light.

One other point which reflects seriously on Jordan's reliability as a witness was disclosed by the Air Force record. Before the committee Jordan said one reason he had been so careful to keep full records of all that went on at the Great Falls field was that he had been a sergeant in World War I. The record at the Pentagon shows he was given his discharge in World War I as a corporal, not a sergeant.

A rereading of the transcript of Monday's hearings in the light of the early request for discharge and the transfer shown by the Air Force record would seem to indicate that Jordan was removed as liaison officer for making a nuisance of himself to his superiors after an investigation had failed to support his charges against the Russians.

What Transcript Shows

The transcript shows (1) that the text of Jordan's orders as liaison officer contained no instruction to check on Russian baggage; (2) that in January 1944 he went personally to Washington to ask the Inspector General for an investigation, and (3) that on Jan. 25 "Lt. Col. Robert E. [illegible] from the Inspector General's office appeared at the field."

"We went over everything," Jordan told the committee. "Everything" did not seem to impress the Inspector General's office. When the committee counsel asked Jordan what happened as a result of this inquiry, Jordan said: "He went back to Washington and there was a kind of a long period."

The committee and its counsel were too slow at the uptake to ask whether this meant that the Air Force did not think much of his charges. Jordan hurried on to say, "In the meantime I had been complaining some more and on Mar. 3 I have another . . . that 10 inspectors arrived from Gen. Jones' office." Jordan used the same phrase as before in describing their investigation. "They went into everything," he said.

"Did they make a written report?" Jordan was asked. "I wouldn't know," he replied. "It wouldn't come to me. I would never see that report but I have never seen it and don't know for certain." The committee and its counsel did not ask the obvious question — whether he had any idea at all as to whether the report supported his charges. Later Jordan said: "I was told that higher authority was passing on these things and that my job was simply to expedite them and not to cause so much ruckus about them."

There is reason in the testimony to believe that Jordan was making a ruckus and that finally the Russians, whom he was supposed to help as liaison officer, got fed up with him. There seems to have been a third investigation. For Jordan said at one point, consulting his diary, "I have a note Apr. 7, 1944, Friday, that a Major Fred A. Farrar, an inspector, arrived. I showed him around and introduced him to the Russians at the hangar, and the next note says Col. Kotikov departed for Washington."

The committee did not ask what Farrar found or why Kotikov left, but Jordan volunteered the suggestion, "I think he (Col. Kotikov) was being annoyed with all this inspection, so he went to Washington immediately." Why did Kotikov go to Washington? To complain of Jordan? What action resulted from his trip? None of these questions were asked. But the Air Force record now throws some light on them.

The diary shows Major Farrar arrived on Apr. 7, 1944, and the Russian colonel left immediately after. Much must have happened fast. When Jordan was transferred and when he applied for discharge as a surplus officer could not be learned from the Air Force. But its record showed that on May 21, 1944, six weeks later, the Air Force had already approved Jordan's request for honorable discharge as a surplus officer.

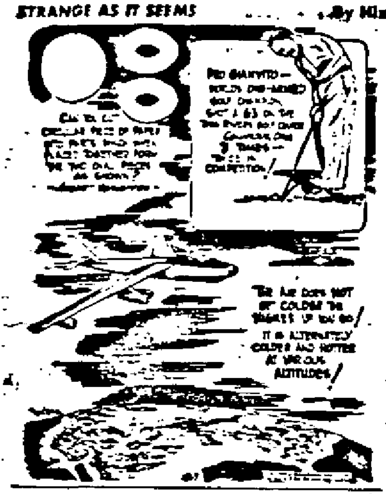
Looked Into His Charges

The record, meager as it is, shows that the Air Force on three separate occasions between January and April 1944, sent officers from the Inspector General's office to look into Jordan's charges. It is hard to believe that if the Russians were shipping all sorts of improper material through Great Falls, including engineering maps of Oak Ridge with White House notes attached saying "Had a hell of a time getting these away from Groves," no action would be taken.

Was Jordan regarded as a nuisance by the Inspector General? "I personally reported to the Inspector General," Jordan related to the committee earlier. "I understand that he doesn't remember me, but I told him about that and I suggested that we ought to have this matter looked into." The reader will note the "we". The diary shows this was on Jan. 6.

The Inspector General's office would be in a better position than Jordan to understand the significance of the Oak Ridge maps he claims to have detected in transit. Jordan's own silence on his removal from his post would lead one to suspect that the investigations did not result in complimentary conclusions.

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS — By Hix


PRO GUARDADO— WORLD'S ONE-ARMED GOLF CHAMPION, SHOT A 63 ON THE [illegible] GOLF COURSE [illegible] COMPETITION!
CAN YOU CUT CIRCULAR PIECES OF PAPER [illegible] FORM THE OVAL PIECES AS SHOWN?
THE AIR DOES NOT GET COLDER THE HIGHER UP YOU GO! IT IS ALTERNATELY COLDER AND HOTTER AT VARIOUS ALTITUDES!

Jock Dozes Off, Long Shot Wins

By EYE-Q

Coral Gables, Dec. 6—Jimmy Stout, who has been around long enough to know better, was given a lesson by young apprentice hotshot Sammy Boulmetis today at Tropical in the featured Spike Island Purse. Leading easily in the stretch run on the [illegible] favorite Air Patrol, Stout relaxed with the whip just before the wire and darned if Boulmetis, coming up on the outside on Warship, didn't take it away from him.

Stout, a regular at the New York tracks a few seasons back, but who has confined his racing to Jersey during the warmer seasons, had his ears scorched by the majority of the 8,871 who went down with the favorite. Air Patrol had 10 victories in 24 starts this year and seemed to have enough to handle this $10,000 claiming bunch at the six furlongs.

Warship returned $17.10, but most of his backers would have been glad to sell their bets for half the price before the race. For though he had been ridden twice before by Boulmetis, he unseated little Sammy in the starting gate. That usually throws a horse out of commission.

But he settled down in the running and came from sixth place to dispose of Air Patrol at the wire. Boulmetis was given a high rating by Jersey fans off his performance in the Garden State and should go on to better things here. Warship, an unsound campaigner hereabouts, shows two firsts and a second since Sammy has gone on him.

* * *

The Spike Island purse, which was named for a great Irish horse of a generation ago, had Air Patrol, owned by McCarthy Stables, and Warship, owned by Newman stables, battling at the wire. . . . This smarter had Airdrome, $8.80 winner of the fifth, as his best bet yesterday. . . . A lot of last minute money sent the price on Mr. G. Roberts' [illegible] in the seventh from 10 to two-and-a-half to one. The horse came in second to Sketch. . . . The daily double was the biggest of the season, combining Librab, $12.30 and [illegible], $10.30 for a $212.30 return. . . . Hirsch Jacobs will be down here the latter part of the week. . . . Boulmetis had two winners on the afternoon.

Tropical Park

1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]
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Tropical Entries

[illegible]

Rangers (a Team) Play Hawks Tonight

By BILL MAHONEY

It is time we confessed all. We here have been neglecting the Rangers, on the possibly sound theory that hockey has more fun than all the Christmas presents in Ohio. But the news is that there is a team called the Rangers, they play big league hockey, and they are not in hiding.

In fact, the Rangers can be seen tonight, if one is indecent enough to pry, playing at Madison Square Garden against an athletic team known as the Chicago Black Hawks. Chicago is a city and the Black Hawks were Indians.

The further news on this stationery with a hockey player kicking up his heels in a pretty picture at the top, is that if the Rangers win there will be only two points out of second place.

This may be reminiscent of real estate ads which give the location of a house as 41 minutes from Grand Central but only five miles from Albany.

The truth of this metaphor may be found in the sincere fact that, while the Rangers may get to two points out of second if they win, they are actually in sixth place in the National Hockey League.

So, in order to get two points out of second place, which is not quite equal to stopping the music, the Rangers will have to win tonight and the Detroit Red Wings will have to defeat Boston. We can't go beyond this without the aid of necromancy, which is the sole property of Jack Orr in this sports department.

The Rangers also have seven more home games this month, which means until 1950 comes in. Anybody who can bear to think about 1950 should not be reading a sports page.

Alan Stanley, a stalwart defense man—defensemen are always stalwart in hockey as catchers are always burly in baseball—will be out of action tonight. He has a sprained stalwart right ankle and will be lost two weeks.

Jack McLeod, a 19-year-old forward who played his first league game last Sunday, received a broken nose in that first outing. He may or may not play.

McLeod was hit by a stick that time. That's hockey. The players carry sticks and hit at a thing called the puck. Sometimes they miss.

To sum all this up, the Rangers are one point out of fifth, two out of fourth and four out of second. [illegible] is 27 today and Pentti Lund was 24 yesterday.

It is surely better than the last Follies. More blood is spilled.

DEACON BILL McKechnie, veteran baseball brain recently dropped by Cleveland Indians, is through with the game and happy with his Florida farming, as shown. [illegible]

NEW GOLDEN BOY of Southwestern football is Kyle Rote, whose one-man feats nearly put Notre Dame in shade last weekend. Irish won out, but Rote took over for Doak Walker as SMU star.

Mintz, Friend Buy Charles' Contract

Cleveland, Dec. 6 (AP)—The contract of Ezzard Charles, National Boxing Association heavyweight champion, was sold today, the new owners disclosed here.

Jake Mintz, matchmaker for Charles for three years, and Tom Tannas, real estate broker at Arnold, Pa., near Pittsburgh, said they now own the Cincinnati boxer's contract.

No purchase price was named, but it was reported between $50,000 and $60,000 was paid Charlie Dorr, Gene Ekus and George [illegible], Cincinnati men who have managed Ezzard since he turned pro as a high school boy in 1940.

The deal, which Tannas said was made in a conference at Cincinnati today, could not be confirmed there immediately. None of the three sellers could be reached for comment.

Tannas said purchase of Charles' contract by himself and Mintz would have no effect on the agreement by which Charles has signed to fight for the International Boxing Club of New York until August, 1951.

Charles, 28, a 183-pound six-footer, won the N B A title last June in Chicago by defeating Jersey Joe Walcott. He has defended the title twice. The N B A title is not recognized in New York.

AP Tropical Selections

[illegible]

Tropical Results

[illegible]

Yankees Release Keller

WORK FOR WEAR is Freddie Dawson (right) as Ike Williams lands a left and cocks his right for a shot at lightweight challenger in Philadelphia fight. He kept title on decision. —Associated Press Photo

Only DiMaggio, Henrich Left of Old Champions

By JACK ORR

Charlie Keller, an old guard Yankee, was given his unconditional release yesterday in Baltimore by mutual agreement, according to Yank general manager George Weiss. Weiss said he had promised Keller a shot at a job in the Yankee chain when one opens up. In the meantime, Keller said, he has no plans.

The passing of Keller, who now becomes a free agent, leaves only Joe DiMaggio and Tommy Henrich of the old championship Joe McCarthy clubs. These three constituted McCarthy's outfield, and quite an outfield it was.

Keller played with nobody but the Yanks in his 11 years in the majors. He hasn't been a regular, though, since 1946. A back injury kept him out of most of the 1947 campaign, then in 1948 he fractured a bone in his left hand. He was operated on for a spinal disc, and after that he never regained the power which made him an American League hitting terror.

Now 33, Keller got into only 60 games this year and hit .250.

• • •

In another deal yesterday at Baltimore, the Yanks' Kansas City farm sold Ralph Buxton, the righty pitcher, to San Francisco of the Coast League. The Yanks last season bought Buxton from Oakland the year after he helped Casey Stengel win a title for the Oaks.

Buxton, who finished up for the Yanks as a relief pitcher, worked in 14 games, with none and lost one.

The Cubs sent veteran Bob Muncrief to the Coast too, selling him to Los Angeles. Muncrief, a onetime Brown and Cleveland pitcher, also pitched for the Pirates. He won [illegible] and lost 11 this year.

Rumors rippled around the hotel lobbies but no trades were announced as the minor league Baltimore session got through its second day. One story was that a deal by the Giants (Bobby Thomson [illegible] for Buddy Kerr) was turned down by Horace Stoneham.

Stoneham is supposed to have said he didn't want any Dodger castoffs on his club. Would this kill the [illegible] deal for Eddie Stanky?

The Jersey City Giants may have to sign a new contract for leasing their ball park at a higher rate, City officials said yesterday. Under the Hague administration, the Giants had a neat working agreement. The park cost them $1,500 a year, plus 10 per cent of the profits . . . All the rumored Brave trades may be cleared up when Billy Southworth arrives today . . . Al Cicotte, the Yankees' 19-year-old pitcher, yesterday was named "minor leaguer of the year" by the National Baseball Congress . . . The Dodgers signed a working agreement with Hornell (N. Y.) of the Class D Pony League . . . Lefty Gomez always claimed that he stood ever found Keller. "Frank Buck brought him back alive," Gomez would say.

CURRENT AND FORMER managers of the Yankees—to wit, Casey Stengel (left) and Bucky Harris—confer during baseball talks at Baltimore. Harris now heads Senators. —Associated Press Photo

Ike on Carpet Over 'Fix' Story

Philadelphia, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Athletic Commission today called Ike Williams on the carpet to give an official account of his story of a "fix" attempt in his title fight with Freddie Dawson.

Commission Chairman George Jones said his agency wants to know why the lightweight champion suspected he might be robbed of his title. Williams wasn't robbed. He defeated Dawson by a 15-round decision at Convention Hall last night.

In an unprecedented news conference shortly before the fight, Williams said a phone informant told him a "fix" was on and that if the bout went the distance Dawson would win.

Williams wouldn't say who made the call.

He did say, though, that if Dawson won a decision he would have "plenty to tell." After the bout he said he must have been given "a bum steer."

[illegible] on Caller

"We're asking him to appear tomorrow noon and explain the statement he made to newspapermen before the bout," Jones said. "If he had any reasons to mistrust our officials, we want to know what they are.

"So far as we are concerned we have implicit faith in the ability and integrity of the judges and referees in Philadelphia."

Referee Charley Daggert gave Williams the nod, nine rounds to six, while both judges, Frank Knittelsborough and Harry Lasky, saw Williams a narrow [illegible] winner.

Jones said he was aware of reports of heavy gambling on the bout and had asked George Richardson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, "to assign plenty of men to Convention Hall last night and see that everything was right."

Yesterday afternoon Williams was a 11 to 5 favorite to lick Dawson in their fourth meeting. But by fight time the odds had fallen to 8½ to 5.

Other sources said all betting on the bout was halted [illegible] during last evening.

Williams and Dawson had met three times previously with Ike winning twice, once on a knockout. The other bout wound up in a draw.

PIER-ODDITIES By Johnny Pierotti

Likely Player Deals Forecast

Here are the deals most likely to be completed at the minor league meetings at Baltimore this week:

The Yanks may give Johnny Lindell, George Stirnweiss and maybe Gus Niarhos for the Senators' Ray Scarborough and infielder Eddie Robinson.

The Giants will get Alvin Dark and Eddie Stanky in some manner from the Braves, possibly in return for Willard Marshall and Buddy Kerr.

If that one doesn't come off, the Giants may deal Kerr to the Cards in exchange for pitcher Red Munger.

The Cards indicated there won't be a trade between them and the Dodgers. Depending on the outcome of the Braves-Giants dealing, the Cubs and Braves may swing a deal.

Bob Dillinger of the Browns may be bought by the Indians, but so far the asking price is too high. Probably the Browns will slash the price.

Angott's Comeback Gets to Newark

Sammy Angott, former lightweight champion, meets Tony Riccio, Bayonne welterweight, in Laurel Gardens, Newark, Monday.

Angott, who won the title by whipping Lew Jenkins in 1941, follows Jenkins by one week as a Laurel Garden attraction. Jenkins knocked out Johnny (Bull) De Fazio there Monday night.

Angott held the title until 1942, when he lost to Juan Zurita of Mexico. He is the only fighter ever to have Ike Williams, present lightweight champ. Williams won the title from Zurita in 1945.

Eagles Still Pace League on Attack

The champion Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League continued to pace the loop in total yards gained but the Chicago Bears have narrowed the gap, according to figures released yesterday.

The Eagles retained first place for the second week in a row, piling up 4,351 yards to 4,267 for the Bears. The Eagles made 2,583 yards on the ground, 1,578 on passes and 17 on laterals.

The Bears, only 14 yards behind, have 1,817 on the ground, 2,377 on passes and 23 on laterals.

Washington is third with 4,017 yards followed by Los Angeles, 3,976 and the Chicago Cardinals 3,964.

Philadelphia leads in touchdowns, 46, and total points, 341. Also the Eagles have the best team defense, allowing opponents to complete only 40 per cent.

In individual statistics, a half dozen players are battling for the league passing crown. The Giants' Charley Conerly holds a slim lead—and right at Conerly's heels is the Eagles' Tommy Thompson. Conerly and Thompson match aerials Sunday at Philadelphia.

THE DAILY COMPASS SPORTS

Yanks Release Keller

Charlie Keller, the old Yankee with the thundering bat, was given his release by the Yanks yesterday at Baltimore, as the second day of the minor league meetings took place. All was quiet on the trading front. Story on page 22.

St. John's Wallops Louisiana, 80 to 49

By [illegible]

St. John's had everything its own way as it breezed to an 80-49 victory over an outclassed Louisiana State team in the first game of a Garden doubleheader last night. NYU was an eight-point favorite over Oregon State in the second game.

Last night's was the third college doubleheader of the year after the previous Saturday night's twin bill had brought out the first capacity house. With college fans still not roused into the annual winter fever yet, a full house wasn't expected last night either.

St. John's, another of the "watch this team" squads in the pre-season dope, was showing for the first time in the Garden after running up five straight against tune-up opposition in their own gym. Like City the Redmen boast a big sophomore center who is expected to carry the load this year.

He is Bob "Zeke" Zawoluk, a 6-6 [illegible] who excelled with the freshmen and has continued that pace in the Williamsburgh squad's early games this year. Zawoluk flipped in 95 points in the first five games for a 19-point-a-game average, more than any center at St. John's since Harry Boykoff.

Another Boykoff

Redmen coach Frank McGuire tells Zawoluk just that, another Boykoff! Not particularly gifted on defense he is a rugged rebound man and has the variety of shots from the basket which marked Big Harry's play.

Zawoluk was to go against a tough operative in a 6-10 LSU giant, Byron (Two Story) Johnson. The Tigers brought in an all veteran squad with the exception of Johnson. They started the Eastern trip on a poor note by dropping one in Philadelphia to St. Joseph's 61-46.

St. John's was complementing Zawoluk with a starting line-up that included Al McGuire, Dick's younger brother, Jerry Calabrese, Ray Tully and Jack McMahon, another four-star freshman.

AL McGUIRE

Violets Disappointed

NYU which was such a big disappointment in its Garden opener, was trying to bounce back against Oregon State in the finale and it seemed as if the Violets had the right sort of teeth to turn the trick against

Oregon State opened its Eastern swing by bowing to Canisius, 56-41, no recommendation for any Garden team. But with a reputation for coming up with surprises they were hoping to bounce back last night.

Howard Cann, still at a loss as to which combination represented his strongest team, was inserting Bill Jensen, 6-3 at center in place of Jim Hendry, neither of whom were world beaters when NYU blew to Vanderbilt in overtime.

NYU's talented freshmen, Connie Schaff and Jay Bruno were expected to get another test in this one though they hadn't impressed against Vanderbilt.

102-Yd. Run, Place Kick Tie As Top Plays

The most thrilling play of the 1949 college football season turns out to have been twins after a count of ballots in a countrywide poll conducted by the Associated Press.

Drawing the same number of votes as the top thriller was a 102-yard kickoff return on Oct. 15 by Frank Brunk of California and a simple point-after-touchdown booted by Jimmy Hague of Ohio State on Nov. 19 at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Brunk's great run, made in the last four minutes, brought the Bears from behind a 7-14 deficit to Southern California and set them on the trail to an undefeated season and the Rose Bowl.

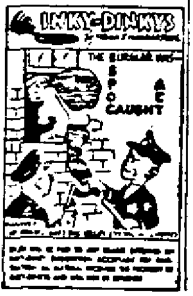
Hague's kick made on his second try after an opposing offside gave him another chance, gave Ohio State a 7-7 tie with Michigan in their closing game, made them co-champions of the Big Nine, and qualified them to meet California in the Pasadena classic. It was a $100,000 kick.

The next most dramatic play, say the experts, was produced by Bernie Barkouskie, Pittsburgh guard, when he broke through in the last 35 seconds to block a Pennsylvania punt and provide a safety which beat the Quakers, 22-21.

After that, in a tight three-way tie, came the following heart-stoppers:

Froggie Williams' field goal in the last 10 seconds which gave Rice a 17-15 victory over Texas.

Don Burson of Northwestern trying a field goal for the first time in his college career and booting it from the 23-yard to defeat Illinois, 9-7.



Browns to Continue Despite Reverses

Cleveland, Dec. 6 (AP)—The attendance may be off and there may be financial losses but the Cleveland Browns' owners are prepared to go at it again next year. Daniel Sherby, one of the partners, said today his group will put that on the line at the next annual All-America Conference meeting to guarantee another year's play.

What the rest of the league will do, of course, Sherby could not say.

This has not been a bonanza [illegible] year at the gate for the team which has won the Conference title three seasons. During their 12 regular season games they drew [illegible] patrons, a club spokesman said.

That compared with the [illegible] the Browns drew during 14 games in 1948. In 1947 and 1946 they drew [illegible] and [illegible] respectively over 14-game schedules.

Observers think the Browns, who pay a fancy price for gridiron talent, made money only one year, 1947, and not too much then. They may lose around $100,000 this year.

Part of the losses can be charged to the high prices paid players. The owners are believed to pay between $4,000 and $18,000 to each player, with the average around $8,500. This is considerably above average.

Stanley Woodward Says

Ike's Title Fight One Little Gem of a Stinker

"We ain't gonna fight no more lightweight matches in the Wintertime. He can't make the weight when it ain't hot. We fight for the title once more next summer. Then Ike probably will retire. He has built himself a $60,000 home in Trenton with a swimming pool and steam baths."

WOODWARD

The perpetrator of this harangue was Frank (Blinky) Palermo, Philadelphia restaurateur, auto dealer, beneficiary of Gov. James (Pardon Me) Duff and manager of Ike Williams by the grace of God still lightweight champion of the world.

Blinky was making an effort to comment logically on the most illogical sports event of the year, that little gem among stinkers the lightweight championship match in which Williams defended against Chicago's clutching spoiler, Freddie Dawson.

Williams couldn't fight and Dawson wouldn't. Here is further one: Williams called the sports writers into his dressing room before the fight and said that he had received a telephone call from a "friend" informing him that he would be jobbed if the bout went the distance. He intimated that he did not think Blinky was wholly unaware of sinister influence.

After the fight Williams changed his story slightly. He said that he actually did not know the man who called him, that the man merely described himself as a friend. It developed that Ike's confidence in Blinky had been shaken the day before when the two of them, with one year left on an old contract, had signed another, binding for three years.

Blinky's Higher Mathematics

There were other strange undertones. Phil Glassman, the old boxing manager and current pin-ball proprietor, was the promoter of record but it was generally assumed by the fancy that Blinky himself was interested in the promotion. He was understood to have guaranteed Williams 45 per cent or $35,000 for his end and Dawson 10 per cent, thus making it virtually impossible for the show to make money.

In other words, if Blinky was the actual manager, he lost money in this capacity but gained it through his cut as manager of the battler to whom he had guaranteed $35,000. The [illegible] netted $39,000 plus.

The business was so complicated and the reticence of the participants so marked that we were stymied when we tried to unravel it.

Only one thing was clear: that Williams wasn't himself and that making the weight probably was the cause of his miserable, if narrowly victorious showing.

He had a cold last week and couldn't train. On Friday, according to Blinky, he weighed 141 pounds. In some manner unknown to your agent he got down to 135 at noon Monday without cutting off an arm.

He was weak. It wasn't apparent in the early rounds when he was stalking Dawson and the latter was running. But from the 10th round on, Williams was at the point of exhaustion. This was the clutching phase of the fight and the champion frequently unashamedly clutched and rested. He couldn't goad himself into any more activity.

Neither Deserves to Win

Personally, we thought Dawson should have had the decision. He was setting the so-called pace in the last five rounds. He was unhurt except for a cut under his eye where Ike accidentally butted him. But his performance was so shoddy, his running and clutching so arrant that we did not get sore when the judges (both 8-7) and the referee (8-6) gave it to Williams.

Neither deserved to win. Williams didn't land a single right to the head in 15 rounds. Occasionally he scored with his left and sporadically he punched well to the body. But he didn't bother Dawson at any time and he leaned heavily on the well-known reluctance of boxing officials to take away a championship by rendering a narrow decision.

This department circulated late in the purlieus of Philadelphia and found a remarkable unanimity of feeling about the fight. Everyone agreed it was a stinker. Some thought Williams had a shade, some figured it the other way.

Mr. Palermo's immediate sum-up was as follows: "It was garbage."

This lovable character thinks Ike can make the weight for one more title bout in the Summer, but it looks to this department as if our titler is definitely out of the lightweight class. Weight-making appears to be the curse of our time. Jake LaMotta, the middleweight champion, is no longer a middleweight and Ray Robinson, welterweight champion, would have to cut off a leg to make 147.

It developed during the post-fight discussions that George Gainford, Robinson's manager, has been trying to match him with Freddie Mills and Bruce Woodcock in England.

SUNDAY
COMPASS MAGAZINE
SECTION

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1949

INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT

Burlesque War Is On!

By DONALD B. SCHWIND

London, Dec. 3 (UP)—American dancing star Rae Berry prefers British burlesque's motionless nudism to the freely moving U. S. brand.

"It's more artistic," she says.

Rae, 21-year-old Pawtucket, R. I., blonde who stars in London's famed Windmill show, said emphatically in an interview that U. S. burlesque really is "more vulgar" than its British sister.

A Windmill Theater trouper for six months and a close student of U. S. burlesque since she started dancing, Rae lauded Britain's "no wiggle" rule. This says a burlesque girl can show as much of her charms as she likes—provided she stands stock still.

She said "it makes for a much more artistic atmosphere than the [illegible] moving around on the American burlesque stage."

Jokes Are More Decorous

"After all," said Rae, "there's nothing vulgar about the human form as such, but when a girl takes to doing things with it—like provocatively stripping off things one by one—it's another matter."

British burlesque jokes, Rae declared, are not as blue as the U. S. variety and far more given to topicality.

"The British like jokes based on the news and politics," she said. "The average Briton likes his burlesque reserved and a bit decorous, and he won't take too much [illegible] in the comics."

British burlesque fans, she said, are mostly male as in the U. S., but the appearance of a special attraction on stage is rarely greeted with clapping or wolf whistles.

(Continued on Magazine 15)

Associated Press Photo

THE AMERICAN WAY is the only way to strip, asserts patriotic Lois DeFee (left). Every square inch of her robust 6 feet 3 is a-quiver with indignation at the pro-British statement of Rae Berry, American-[illegible] [illegible] now undressing in London. Rae is at the right, admiring the [illegible] costume of another American-born artiste, Annette Gibson.

By RICHARD CARTER

"Who ever heard of just standing around on a stage motionless and [illegible] all night?" inquired large Lois DeFee, her patriotism aroused at the grave news that a sister American stripper had abandoned Yankee wiggles in favor of the British, or placid, pose.

As every votary of the arts knows, Lois stands 6 feet 3 in her socks and 6 feet 6 in her working shoes, and her practically limitless expanse of epidermis helped make the 1939 World's Fair the outstanding artistic and cultural success that it probably was.

After they trundled the Fair away Lois turned to burlesque and has displayed her colossal self on hundreds of stages and night club floors throughout the land, making American hearts [illegible] faster.

She's Been to Pawtucket

So at this late date along comes Rae Berry of Pawtucket, R. I., and suggests—from the safe distance of London—that American burlesque is less artistic than the British.

"Having been to Pawtucket," purred Lois, "I can understand Miss Berry's preference for England."

The big girl then closed her eyes, grinned from ear to ear, rocked slowly back and forth in her chair, slapped her thighs, opened the mouth wider and howled, Texas-style.

"Ha, ha, ha! Rae!"

She's from Texas. Taylor, Texas. Hasn't all rubbed off yet, either, night club and burly grind notwithstanding.

(Continued on Magazine 15)

Movies, Theaters, Books, Radio

THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE
Digest of Dumas' Novel

ASHIK-KERIB
A Turkish Fairy Tale

The Saga of Lorelei Lee
By Richard Maney

The Queen's Necklace—By Alexandre Dumas, Sr.

Condensed by SAM B. COHEN

In this story Alexandre Dumas Sr. (1802-1870), follows pretty closely the actual history of the famous scandal of the diamond necklace, so far as history knows it. There have been innumerable versions of it. In some Marie Antoinette is held up as a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In others, she is depicted as a heartless and immoral [illegible]. The weight of evidence is in favor of the contention that Marie Antoinette's [illegible] coquetry, reckless extravagance and [illegible] made her the ready dupe of a larger scandal which ended, as Carlyle says, in bringing "the throne into irredeemable collision with the [illegible]" which astonished Europe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] among the high and among the low."

Had Marie Antoinette not died on the guillotine her history would not now be [illegible] as it is, behind a tender veil of pity and romance, and it is probable that she would be consigned to her place as a [illegible] member of the degenerate aristocracy that made the name of King hated throughout the world.

France was sick—its poor from hunger and cold, its philosophers from madness, and its rich from greed. On the throne sat a moral, well-meaning incompetent, Louis XVI, the son of an immoral and [illegible] father, Louis XV. By his side sat a woman, beautiful as a Queen should be and frivolous as a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The King studied geography and mechanics while his Ministers and courtiers hoarded grain and other necessities, made rational [illegible] a private industry and fed their dogs better than the common people could feed their children—a vast speculation in famine and oppression whose returns they were to collect on the red platforms of Madame Guillotine.

But Madame Guillotine had not yet been born in the brain of her inventor. True, the Count de Cagliostro had shown a fearful red structure in a vision to the Dubarry, the mistress of Louis XV, who, though exiled from court, still maintained some of her old ascendancy over the nobles of the glorious old regime. He had prophesied to the frightened courtesan that she should expire by that machine and that the King of France also would die on the scaffold.

Society had listened with a little shudder, half of fear, half of the delight of jaded revelers in a new sensation. Credulous or incredulous, King, Queen, Princes, Cardinals and Ministers danced on in a Satan's revel.

"It is nothing," said they when starved hordes attacked carriages in the streets of Paris. Lampoons, pamphlets and books abusing them were answered with a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] letter de cachet that the King signed in blank to be used by the court that consigned the offenders to the tomb of [illegible] of a donjon, Bastille.

Marie Antoinette, not heartless but selfish, not wicked but vain and capricious, drew a thousand pieces of gold from the French treasury to [illegible] on the [illegible], and before they had time to blame her name she drew fifty thousand to lavish on herself, so that they cursed her. To get money from the people for the insatiable court, the [illegible] grasped the [illegible] of France by its throat, and while the peasants searched the bare ground for roots and tried to make bread from straw, the beautiful Queen and her beautiful ladies of honor danced at Versailles.

All were not blind. But in that dark France the [illegible] [illegible] those who could see, the charlatan [illegible] the wise, the guilty [illegible] the innocent, the charlatan [illegible] with [illegible] laughter. Cagliostro, asserting that by virtue of his elixir of life he had remained youthful for two thousand years, was the friend and confidant of princes and ministers. The Cardinal de Rohan boasted of his acquaintance. The Governor of the Bastille of Paris paid the right to [illegible] and [illegible] the prisoners while he [illegible] on the appropriations made for their support.

Everybody conspired against everybody else. The Queen conspired against de Rohan because he had opposed the King's marriage to her. Rohan conspired against the Queen because he desired the post of Prime Minister, partly for its power and partly because he calculated that three months of office would enable him to restore his fortunes, which had been sapped by his excesses and extravagance.

Cagliostro conspired against the Queen, not because he hated her, but because he knew that the people hated her and that her downfall would mean the downfall of monarchy in France; and he was one of those who saw hope for France and hope for humanity in revolution.

This mysterious man, whether he was considered a magician or a swindler, possessed unquestioned power through the wonder and fear which he inspired and still more through his extraordinary intelligence and sagacity. He possessed a marvelous knowledge of every man's secrets—a knowledge that added immensely to his reputation for supernatural attributes, although in that age of spies and corruption such knowledge was easily gained by a man of his skill, daring and wealth.

His purse had paid for many a lampoon on the Queen, many a scurrilous song that was chanted in the streets of Paris. None could trace a word to him, yet wherever he went he left behind him the seed of some rumor about "the Austrian," as the populace called Marie Antoinette. The people had not reached that [illegible] frame of mind when they were to christen her "Madame Deficit."

Slowly he and others like him were making the symbol of everything that oppressed the people. In the winter of 1784 that [illegible] that devoured half of France with hunger and cold he found an instrument which seemed miraculously fashioned to his hand. At the magnetic seances of Dr. Mesmer, whose seances then were one of the distractions of Paris, Cagliostro saw an adventuress, Mlle. Oliva, whose resemblance in every detail, form, face, hair and voice, to the Queen was wonderful. She was in a hypnotic trance when he arrived, and the people who thronged around her were whispering that it was the Queen. As soon as possible Cagliostro spirited her away.

He installed her in a house opposite to that occupied by a woman who called herself Jeanne of Valois, Countess de la Motte. The adventuress claimed descent from the race of Valois, the old rulers of France. She had pestered the King and his Ministers with her claims till they would listen to her no more. Indeed, she had become a jest, for it was known that though her father had claimed the title of Baron de Valois, her mother had been a peasant and her husband was a [illegible] [illegible] far away from the capital.

She had supported herself partly by dressmaking and partly by writing begging letters till she succeeded in obtaining the ear of the Prince-Cardinal de Rohan. That prelate saw an opportunity in forwarding her pretensions. He installed her in a fine house and added a few more [illegible] to the rest for her establishment.

She managed to obtain access to the Queen and gained the sovereign's sympathy. Cagliostro, aware of all these matters as soon as they happened, saw at once that Jeanne would prove an important aid to his plans against Marie Antoinette. Discovering that the adventuress and the Cardinal were going to a masked ball, he [illegible] followed with Oliva, who was garbed in a domino.

Waiting till the Cardinal and Jeanne were in a part of the ballroom where many people of the court happened to be assembled, he approached the group and deftly dropped Oliva's mask. She replaced it again instantly, but not before the Cardinal and the rest thought they saw the Queen of France.

Her Majesty turned to the mirror and forgot herself for a time in admiration.

* * *

The next day all Paris rang with the scandal. Following so soon on the scandal spread by those who imagined they had seen the Queen in a trance at Mesmer's studio, the affair was made the subject for jest and abuse all over France. The King was furious. The Queen's indignant denials were received by her court with a politeness so [illegible] that she knew it veiled their absolute belief in the story spread by the nobles.

Only one person besides Cagliostro knew the truth. That was Jeanne de Valois. The Count had ordered Oliva to show herself to the [illegible]. He had no fear that the clever Countess de la Motte would tell Marie Antoinette, for he knew that the adventuress would plan to use the resemblance for her own game.

He knew, too, what that game was. A magnificent necklace of diamonds so beautiful that it was the talk of all Europe was then in Paris in the custody of two jewelers, Boehmer and Bossange. Louis had decided to buy it for his Queen, although the price, 1,600,000 francs, was a [illegible] sum, especially in that winter of famine. In one of her many fits of generosity and modesty the Queen declined it. Louis, overjoyed at the patriotism of his wife, proclaimed her virtue to all and announced his intention of building a warship with the money, to be named The Queen's Necklace.

Unfortunately Marie Antoinette's sacrificing spirit could not maintain itself against the temptation of the glorious gems. The jewelers brought them again to her, and the cunning Jeanne who was present, privately persuaded her to put them around the Queen's neck. Her Majesty turned to the mirror and forgot herself for a time in admiration. Then she tried to refuse to buy them as firmly as she had refused to let the King give them to her, but after the jewelers had taken the necklace away she remained sitting silently and longing for them constantly.

As soon as Jeanne was dismissed she hastened home and sent for the Cardinal.

"Your Eminence," said she, "the Queen wishes for that necklace intensely now that it is beyond her reach. She cannot ask the King to buy it for her, after having refused it, even if she wished to jeopardize the new popularity which the refusal had won for her among the people. She would buy it in secret, but she dares not risk disclosure. Further, I am sure that the Queen would make that man a Minister who placed the necklace in her hands."

Jeanne, watching the Cardinal narrowly, said to herself: "The bait is taken." That it would beggar her protector to buy the bauble did not concern her. All that she cared for was that he should obtain the jewels, as she felt sure he would. Then she knew that he would have to accede to her demands, grant her a fat allowance and give her the standing in France that she desired.

The Cardinal, for his part, did not hesitate at the sacrifice of money. That he thought would come back to him through the national treasury. He lost no time in driving to the jewelers and offering to purchase the necklace. They raised the objection that it was still held for the Queen's possible reconsideration. De Rohan, not averse at all to having them believe he had attained favor with Marie Antoinette, told them frankly that he wanted to buy it for her.

The arrangement was concluded quickly after that. He agreed to pay 100,000 francs and the rest in regular payments of 500,000 francs.

Jeanne hurried at once to Versailles and begged for an audience. Tactfully and cleverly she approached the subject of De Rohan, and having gained the Queen's attention, she confessed that she had told the Cardinal about Her Majesty's desire to possess the necklace.

"When he heard my account," said Jeanne, "he cried, 'What! The Queen refuse herself such a thing, and perhaps see it one day worn by one of her subjects!' It is no longer a simple jewel for the Queen, but the dignity of the French Crown.' He left me abruptly and an hour afterward I learned that he had bought the necklace."

The Queen reflected.

"What M. de Rohan has done," said she, "is a noble trait of delicate devotion, and you will thank him for me. You will add that he has proved his friendship, and I will accept it, but not his gift. I shall, however, accept it from him as a loan. The 100,000 francs which Boehmer has asked for in advance, you will take to the Cardinal at once. It is my quarter's allowance from the King. Take it to him with my thanks. As the other payments come due, I will pay the sum he has agreed to pay. You will add, Countess, that M. de Rohan will be welcome at Versailles to receive my thanks."

Overjoyed, Jeanne hastened to the Cardinal. She already saw herself received at Court, not as a poor dependant but as a Valois, a favorite of the Queen, who, no less than De Rohan, would be bound to her through the secret. The ambitious schemer even saw herself ruling France through the King.

The Queen's reception of De Rohan confirmed her glowing hopes. When he was dismissed she asked him: "Shall you be Richelieu or Mazarin? Have her lips given you encouragement in ambition or love? Are you launched in politics or intrigue?"

"Do not laugh, countess," replied De Rohan. "Assist me, and in a few months I may be minister."

By mortgaging all that was left of his possessions the Cardinal had succeeded in obtaining 500,000 francs in time for the first payment. The day before that payment was due Cagliostro appeared and said: "Monseigneur, hitherto I have refrained from troubling you for the five hundred thousand francs which I loaned to you some years ago, because I did not wish to trouble or embarrass you. But now that you have that sum at hand I must claim it, as I am in need of it."

So saying Cagliostro pointed to the cabinet in which De Rohan had secreted the money. The Cardinal turned pale, partly at this new evidence of Cagliostro's knowledge of other men's secrets and partly at the thought of parting from that great sum when he had need of it. But he reflected that the Queen, as he had learned from Jeanne, had been assured by the Minister of Finance that five hundred thousand francs would be forthcoming to her. Therefore he paid his debt and sighed, as Cagliostro retired: "Well, it's lucky that the Queen has the money and no Cagliostro to take it from her."

* * *

Alas, that very day a beautiful map of the world, made by the King, was sent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it was finished. His Majesty was in bad humor when the Minister of Finance laid before him his reports of money to be raised and spent. When he came to the item of five hundred thousand francs for the Queen, Louis exclaimed: "I know the Queen's heart! She will not want money when France is so poor!" and he struck out the item.

As soon as this news was sent to her by the [illegible] and frightened minister, she sent for the Countess de la Motte. When Jeanne appeared she said,

"You must go at once to the Cardinal and tell him that the King has refused to let me have the five hundred thousand francs. Since he has been so kind as to offer to pay it for me, I will accept the loan this time."

Jeanne turned pale. Stammering and confused, she answered that the Cardinal had just sent for her and informed her that he no longer had the money, but had paid a debt with it.

"This is a terrible lesson for me," said the Queen, with lowered [illegible]

Complete Digest of Historical Novel

[illegible]

A gag was thrust into her mouth, her dress was torn from her shoulders and the lash applied.

[illegible]

(Continued on Magazine [illegible])

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Puzzle on Magazine 5

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

JOHN L. LEWIS: An Unauthorized Biography. By Saul Alinsky (Putnam. 387 pp., $4).

Like all biographers of John L. Lewis, Saul Alinsky was tempted to quote the president of the United Mine Workers of America at length.

Fortunately Alinsky did not curb that temptation.

Alinsky's "John L. Lewis, An Unauthorized Biography," is only little more than a long compendium of Lewis statements. But that is good reason to read the book.

Lewis' speeches before labor conventions, his quips with reporters, his savage give and take at Congressional hearings, his stern-sentenced withering blasts at opponents in both labor and management, and his confidential talks with President Roosevelt make for fascinating reading.

LEWIS

The "unauthorized biography" which the publishers proudly display on the book jacket is misleading and unnecessary. It is most likely quite true that Lewis never read the manuscript before publication, but surely he knew he was certain of receiving sympathetic treatment from his good friend Alinsky.

That undoubtedly explains why Lewis gave Alinsky special interviews for the book, and also why Philip Murray refused to cooperate with the project. Alinsky most likely knows Lewis as intimately as any one outside his small personal and official family.

In 1940 when the great Lewis-Roosevelt break was heading toward a climax, it was Alinsky and Bishop Sheil of Chicago who became the unsuccessful peace negotiators between the two men.

And a year later, when Lewis was headed for his showdown with Murray, the mine chief invited Alinsky to Atlantic City, where the two labor leaders and former friends conferred. Each evening after the conference Alinsky and Lewis dined together, and then Alinsky would retire to his hotel room and record Lewis' version of the day's meeting.

* * *

The deadly feud between Lewis and Roosevelt started, according to Alinsky, during the 1937 sitdown strike against General Motors. Lewis, who had backed Roosevelt the previous year, was in Detroit negotiating with General Motors and Governor Frank Murphy.

When Murphy told Lewis the President wanted the sit-down strikes ended, the CIO president was dumbfounded.

"I was given to understand by the President before I left Washington," Lewis told Murphy, "that the sit-down strikers would continue to sit as far as he was concerned. He said, 'Let them sit, John.'"

Murphy called Roosevelt and told Lewis to listen in on an extension.

The mine chief heard FDR say, "Disregard whatever Mr. Lewis tells you."

"This answer started the deadly feud between Lewis and Roosevelt," Alinsky said.

Ten days before Lewis announced his support of Wendell Willkie he saw Roosevelt. The President, according to Lewis, asked for CIO support.

Lewis told Alinsky he asked Roosevelt:

"Well, Mr. President, if you are a friend of labor why is the FBI tapping all my phones, both my home and my office, and why do they have instructions to follow me about?"

"The President said, 'That's not true.'

"I said, 'I say it is true.'

"The President said, 'That's a damn lie.'

"I got up, looked down at him and said, 'Nobody can call John L. Lewis a liar and least of all Franklin Delano Roosevelt.'" That was the final conversation between the two men.

Alinsky, who opposed Lewis' failure to support Roosevelt, makes it clear that he does not sympathize with the mine chief on this subject. But he writes in full all he knows of Roosevelt as Lewis saw him.

Alinsky devotes less attention of his biography to the relationship between Lewis and Murray. "Such a relationship," Alinsky writes, "would only be broken as it was in an explosive upheaval."

"Today when Lewis is informed of Murray's broad hostility and charges of betrayal he quietly smiles and always makes the same remark, 'Philip Murray is a dung-hill.'"

Alinsky's book is a fascinating chronology of a man—hated by many, but loved by his own miners and by many others. He organized American workers into industrial unions when men of less and small vision said it could not be done.

"Lewis," Alinsky reports, "is the ruling force in Murray's life, whether by previous allegiance for years or by his present all-consuming hatred of Lewis."

Lewis may not be a "ruling force" in the lives of others, but his shadow remains across the entire labor movement and there are few top labor leaders who are not forced to consider and ponder over Lewis and his actions.

This is an important book because it is an intimate study of an important man.

—STEPHEN FISCHER

CONCERTS

[illegible]

Lincoln Found a General

LINCOLN FINDS A GENERAL. By Kenneth P. Williams (2 vols. Macmillan. $15.00).

Publishers of volumes dealing with the Civil War are confident of a sturdy, dependable market. Even large works of formidable scholarly thoroughness, such as Freeman's "Lee's Lieutenants," are bought and, what is more surprising, carefully read by a great number of Americans. It is a source of wonder to many that interest in the Civil War persists so strongly despite subsequent wars of far greater magnitude.

GRANT

Now a new and competent historian, Kenneth P. Williams, a mathematics professor at the University of Indiana, has brought forth "Lincoln Finds a General," the first two volumes of a projected four-volume military study. It is a first-rate work which deals systematically and in detail with President Lincoln's long search for the general who could match the redoubtable Robert E. Lee in the eastern theater of the war.

For three years the Army of the Potomac, under a succession of leaders, some plainly inept, others merely unlucky, bogged down in varying attitudes of prostration and defiance before the Army of Northern Virginia. From Sumter through Bull Run, the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville to Gettysburg there was a gloomy series of Federal blunders, inconclusive victories and outright defeats.

Dr. Williams' account of Lincoln's ordeal, of his patient, hopeful quest for a general who would and could fight—a Grant—is expertly narrated and fully documented, perhaps a little too fully documented at times for the general reader. The author, who is himself an experienced soldier, takes up in order the parade of generals who preceded Grant—McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Hooker and Meade. His appraisals of these soldiers are amply supported by evidence drawn principally from the Official Records of the Rebellion.

The treatment of McClellan, harsh as it is ("McClellan was not a real general . . . not even a disciplined truthful soldier"), will be resented by partisans of that enigmatic figure, and these partisans, surprisingly enough, are still numerous. But the case against "Little Mac" is strong, well presented and compelling. Incidentally, the reputation of the much criticized John Pope is partially renovated by Dr. Williams. Pope, with all his pomposity and bluster, appears in a better light in "Lincoln Finds a General" than might be expected.

In the spring of 1864 Lincoln finally brought U. S. Grant, "the first general I have had," from his successes in the West to command all the armies and to direct in particular the Army of the Potomac, by then a hardy, battle-wise organization. When Grant crossed the Rapidan on May 4, 1864, launching his great advance toward Richmond, the Confederates were soon aware that Lee was no longer confronted with the vacillating McClellan, the imprudent Hooker or the too prudent Meade.

Costly mistakes might be made by Federal generals, mistakes that Lee could take advantage of momentarily, but there would be no turning back. A relentless pounding was what Grant had to offer—blood, sweat and tears. There was no other way, in their method, to bring Lee's dwindling but still powerful army to heel. Lee's sword was bent by 1864, but it was not broken.

By the quality and range of his performance, Dr. Williams invites comparison with another distinguished military historian, Douglas Southall Freeman. The North, at last, it seems clear, has found a Civil War historian who can be mentioned safely in the same breath with the Richmond newspaperman and author of "R. E. Lee."

"The real war will never get into the books," wrote Walt Whitman. "It was not a quadrille in a ballroom. Its interior history will not only never be written—its practicality, minutiae of deeds and passions will never be suggested." Walt was too gloomy. Able and conscientious writers, like Kenneth Williams, are seeing to it that the real war does get into the books.—WILLIAM McCANN.

([illegible] Civil War [illegible].)

Here's the Lorca Gen. Franco Shot

LORCA: The Poet and His People. By Arturo Barea (Harcourt, Brace and Co. 176 pages. $3.00).

Shortly after the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, Federico Garcia Lorca, rejecting invitations to sanctuary in America, returned to his native Granada and there was shot by Franco soldiers. On the face of it, his murder seems an act of vandalism rather than the planned extermination of a political enemy, since Lorca had always lived beyond the boundaries of political factions. He had, shortly before his death, stated his creed as: "I am completely a Spaniard . . . but I hate him who is a Spaniard only to be nothing more. I am a brother to everybody." This is certainly broad and inoffensive enough, hardly a statement to which his death could be attributed. It was his intense identification with the Spanish people, his poetry woven of their olive trees and flowers, aromatic of their labor and spilt blood, which killed him.

The intermeshing of poet and people (illiterate peasants chanted his poetry as they taught their folk songs and these songs were, in turn, the architecture of much of the poetry) is the subject of this book by Arturo Barea, the author of "The Forging of a Rebel," a contemporary and compatriot of Garcia Lorca. Though there have been a number of studies of Garcia Lorca tracing his literary ancestry, comparing him with other poets, dissecting his line and freezing his images for careful scrutiny, this book is a departure from the usual paths of literary criticism in that its focal point is the "Spanishness" of the poet.

With profound sympathy and understanding of the people from whom he is now severed, avoiding the cold touch of pedantry in his generous bilingual quotations, Barea gives us the roots and earth of Lorca's poetry. He traces the change of Andalusian folk-phrase to Lorca image, we listen with him to the deep wail of the gypsy "cante jondo" as it is echoed in the poems, he displays for us the violent, garish church portraits of tortured saints and links them to Lorca's often brutal creations.

* * *

The proud, repressed and righteous women of Lorca's dramas become more understandable as Barea reveals their poor church-ridden lives and the code of tradition and Spanish "honor" in which they wear away their passions. He explores the Spanish intimacy with death, the Moorish depths of yearning and horror which finds its quintessence in the bullfight and casts its shadow over Spanish life and Lorca's poetry:

"Your longing for Death and the taste of its mouth.
The sadness that lay in your valiant gaiety."

In short, we are given Garcia Lorca's Spain and it brings this Spain closer to English-reading people. And clarifying references which might be foreign and obscure to us, the author does much for the poetry of Lorca and its readers. This study of the poet in terms of his people and of the people in the terms of their writer should serve to create a larger audience for a great talent and broaden the understanding and pleasure of that audience.

—KATE SIMON

More About Animals and Us

"Welcome, Indian, to our [illegible] school . . ."
A photograph from 'Home Sweet Zoo,' new collection by Clare Barnes, Jr.

HOME SWEET ZOO. By Clare Barnes Jr. (Doubleday. 96 pp. of photographs. $1.)

Do animals look like people, or do people behave like animals? Another hilarious volume of pictorial evidence pro and con on both these questions has been lovingly compiled and captioned by the creator of "White Collar Zoo," with which, if you are so unfortunate as to have to work for a living in an office, you must now be familiar. There are far more homes than offices, so it is probable that this selection of [illegible] makes up in universality what it may lose in the eyes of some [illegible]. Granted it may have less impact than its predecessor, granted one is more sympathetic about home relationships than those in an office, their [illegible] qualifications make "Home Sweet Zoo" only something slightly less than irresistible. [illegible] (page 31) the [illegible] of everyday living have been returned to haunt you.

—CLIF BOUTELL

Modern Library Gathers Riches

By JAMES GRAFFMAN

The Modern Library list is complete for the first time in years, and it would profit many a book buyer, before he rushes out to purchase the latest three-or-four bestsellers, to have a gander at the most comprehensive collection of classics and semi-classics this side of [illegible].

The virtue of Modern Library, a fine example of creative publishing, is that it offers many books of permanent interest—although it contains some interesting ephemera, too—at a price that is sympathetic to the impermanent contents of your pocketbook. A Modern Library book costs $1.25 and the ML Giant, the Library's counterpart of the drugstore's big economy size, sells for $2.45.

This is still the best value on the book market which, because of soaring costs, today is offering regularly at [illegible] fiction and [illegible] non-fiction, and threatening to relegate the reading of books to the upper classes, as in the Middle Ages. Of course, ML prices have gone up too. It seems like only yesterday that Macy's was selling ML books for [illegible] cents. That was before price fixing set in.

However, I still have 95-cent and $1.10 volumes on my shelves along with the up-to-date $1.25 variety as an example of how prices have risen. Meticulously the price of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" has gone up by one-third by the simple expedient of splitting it into three volumes instead of two. Just the other day I realized that I didn't have a copy of Shakespeare in the house. Turning to the Modern Library, I discovered that its complete three-volume Shakespeare had become the complete six-volume Shakespeare, doubling good Bill's price.

It would still be well to shop comparatively. A complete Shakespeare, even today, can be obtained for less than the Modern Library's [illegible].

CALDWELL

JAMES

However, readers on a modest budget will appreciate the value of most of the other titles. If they are building a permanent library, they will find more volumes at a moderate cost than in any other collection on sale. To be sure, other companies like Pocket Books and Signet Books offer some of the same titles for 25 cents. Erskine Caldwell's "God's Little Acre," for instance. But these, I have found, are mainly the volumes of transient interest, for which a 25-cent outlay is enough.

Of the more durable works, I'd like to plump for some of my favorites, especially those which I have re-read within the last couple of years. About two months ago, I floated down the Mississippi on a raft with Huck Finn and Jim, something I haven't done since I was a boy. The experience not only made me a boy again, but was deeper in impact because physically I had reached man's estate some 14 years ago. Huck is available with Tom Sawyer in the Giant edition at $2.45.

There is David Copperfield, at $1.25, whose life may be more familiar to you than your own. That harsh, craggy giant of a book, "Moby Dick," is also available at the same price and if you've forgotten the excitement of a sperm whale hunt, that almost forgotten industry that once made the summer-resort island of Nantucket pulse with rugged life, go along once more with Ishmael and Captain Ahab on the captain's obsessed hunt for the white whale.

Ring Lardner, Too

In the Giant size there is E. B. and Katharine White's "Subtreasury of American Humor," perhaps the finest collection of wit [illegible] between covers. The Collected Short Stories of Ring Lardner, small size since it contains 35 of the short story master's small masterpieces, is a far better collection than Viking's Portable Ring Lardner, which sacrifices some of the short stories to include two novels, at which Lardner was not at his best. My Modern Library "Gulliver's Travels" is old and worn, being in constant use for 15 years, but it was a terrific bargain at 95 cents. It still is a bargain at $1.25.

You will want to investigate ML's "War and Peace," "Look Homeward, Angel," "Point Counter Point," "Leaves of Grass" and Short Stories by Henry James. There are several anthologies of poetry as well as volumes of selected poems by that shy genius, Emily Dickinson, and that colloquial singer, Robert Frost.

Where's Galsworthy?

These are just samplings of the complete list. The nice part of glancing through the list is the many books you find that you have meant to read or re-read for ages. Right now, I am going through Prescott's "Conquest of Peru" after having finished "Conquest of Mexico"—both in a Giant edition, and two of the most bloodthirsty adventure stories in history. I'm looking forward to Herodotus' works, the Selected Papers of Bertrand Russell, William James' philosophy and Proust.

All volumes are in sturdy hard covers attractively bound and designed and stand up to hard use. In most cases, the print is large and the margins adequate.

A minor complaint comes from ML's omissions. There is nothing by John Galsworthy except a short story in an anthology. I would have preferred to have Richard Wright's "Black Boy" or his brilliant collection of short stories, "Uncle Tom's Children," rather than his melodramatic "Native Son." John Hersey's "Hiroshima," which another generation may appreciate more than we, should have a place alongside his "A Bell for Adano." The list is also short on biography. Copyright arrangements may prevent inclusion of some of these titles, no doubt.

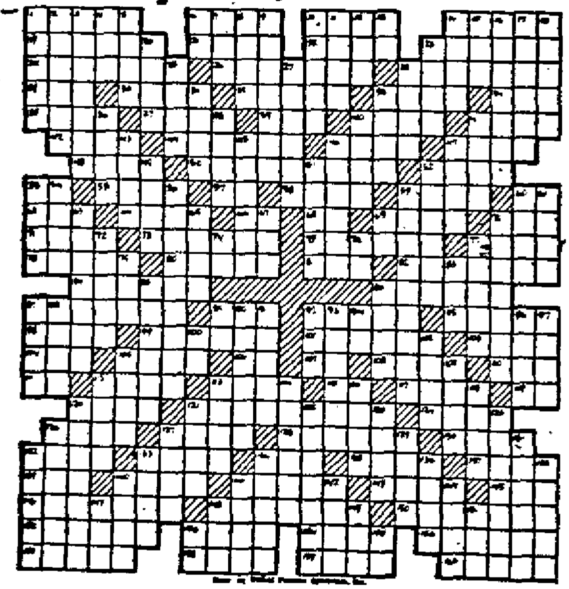
Of the several hundred titles in the Modern Library, however, there are riches enough for any prospector with a small investment who is out to adventure in the spirit and thought of his fellow man.

BOBBIE TRELAAR dances in "Touch and Go," the hit revue at the Broadhurst Theater.

Three One-Act Plays

The Magic City Repertory Company, presenting its first bill of the season, will offer three one-act plays at the [illegible] Theater, 225 W. [illegible] St., this Saturday and Sunday night and next Saturday night at [illegible]. The plays are "The Stranger," by Conan Doyle, Chekov's "The Bear" and one act of a three-act play called "Columbus at Salamanca," by Arthur Ross.

Weekly Compass Crossword



[illegible]

ACROSS

[illegible]

DOWN

[illegible]

Solution on Magazine 8

BOOKS OF ALL KINDS FROM THE USSR

[illegible]

AN ADDITIONAL REASON
why you must come to the annual
A.S.P. BOOK FAIR
A good book and a good pipe make good companions—
Wherefore—
One of America's foremost pipe manufacturers has agreed that every purchase of $5.00 or more of these
Books for Democracy
deserves a pipe to mellow the reading of them and comfort the soul of the reader.
The pipe retails at $3.50. It is yours free with every purchase of $5.00 or over.
Present to meet you and autograph the books you buy:
[illegible]
Sunday—Dec. 4th—2 P. M. to Midnight
ACA GALLERY—63 East 57th St.

TELEVISION

Saturday

WCBS-TV—Ch. 2

[illegible]

WNBT—Ch. 4

[illegible]

WABD—Ch. 5

[illegible]

WJZ-TV—Ch. 7

[illegible]

WOR-TV—Ch. 9

[illegible]

WPIX—Ch. 11

[illegible]

WATV—Ch. 13

[illegible]

Sunday

WCBS-TV—Ch. 2

[illegible]

WNBT—Ch. 4

[illegible]

WABD—Ch. 5

[illegible]

WJZ-TV—Ch. 7

[illegible]

WPIX—Ch. 11

[illegible]

WATV—Ch. 13

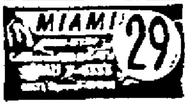
[illegible]

Radio Timetable

[illegible]

RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
- Full Range Reproduction
- Unitized Construction
- Moderate Cost
- Installed in Existing Furniture or Custom Cabinets

VECTOR LABORATORIES
[illegible] Second Ave. [illegible]
[illegible]



MOVIE GUIDE

Saturday & Sunday, December 3 & 4

Time: Starting times of features are given for Times Square and Brooklyn first run

✦ New Pictures

✓ Poor ✓✓ Fair

✓✓✓ Good, Recommended

✓✓✓✓ Excellent. Don't Miss It

MANHATTAN—Times Square

[illegible]

Greenwich Village—Chelsea—Downtown

[illegible]

East Midtown

[illegible]

West Midtown

[illegible]

Harlem—Manhattanville

[illegible]

Washington Heights—Inwood

[illegible]

B'KLYN—Downtown B'klyn Heights

[illegible]

Bedford–[illegible]

[illegible]

Greenpoint—Williamsburg

[illegible]

Eastern Parkway—East New York

[illegible]

Park Slope—Bay Ridge

[illegible]

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

[illegible]

Flatbush

[illegible]

Coney Island—Sheepshead

[illegible]

QUEENS—Long Island City Area

[illegible]

Flushing Area

[illegible]

Forest Hills—Jackson Heights

[illegible]

Jamaica Area

[illegible]

Ridgewood Area

[illegible]

Rockaways

[illegible]

BRONX—East Bronx

[illegible]

West Bronx

[illegible]

STATEN ISLAND

[illegible]

LONG ISLAND

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY

[illegible]

What's Cooking

Scalding is one of the most useful skills in any kitchen. In England they once made a [illegible] of the man who scalded the thing a [illegible]

To scald . food means to dip it in a hot water bath for a few seconds or minutes, depending on the size of the food treated.

If you have pieces of meat cut for [illegible] and you cannot use them for several days, scald them in hot water for several minutes and they will not spoil. If you have a large piece of meat which has become sticky on the surface, scalding will remove the unpleasant flavor [illegible]

Chopped beef with veal or beef with veal and pork give this [illegible] dish its [illegible] appeal.

Stuffed Cabbage, Serves 6.

Bring water to a rapid boil in a large kettle. Cut out the core of a medium-size head of cabbage. Separate the largest leaves, and scald by dropping into the boiling water until cabbage is tender enough to handle.

In a saucepan melt 2 tablespoons fat. Add ½ cup chopped onion, ½ cup chopped green pepper and 1 clove of garlic chopped very fine. Simmer slowly until onions turn yellow. Add to the pan ½ pound of chopped beef, ¼ pound chopped veal and ¼ pound chopped pork. Cook slowly until meat has lost its red color, stirring occasionally.

Season meat with 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon chopped [illegible], and ¼ teaspoon pepper. Add 1 cup cooked rice and ½ cup bread crumbs. Mix thoroughly. Remove from fire.

Divide meat into 6 parts. Wrap cabbage leaves around meat to an oblong shape. Use several toothpicks to fasten each piece of stuffed cabbage.

Place in a greased casserole or Dutch oven. Combine two 8-ounce cans of tomato sauce with ½ teaspoon chopped basil and ½ cup grated cheese. Pour over cabbage. Bake in a moderate oven 375 degrees for 40 minutes. Remove lid and bake 10-15 minutes more or until slightly brown on top.

Menu for Today

FAMILY SUPPER

Hamburger and Mushroom Scramble
Steamed Rice
Chopped Spinach
Sliced Beets
Apple Tarts
Bread and Butter
Beverage

HOW TO MAKE HAMBURGER AND MUSHROOM SCRAMBLE

Ingredients: 2 tablespoons fat, 1 medium-sized onion finely diced, 1 pound chuck beef (ground), 1 teaspoon tarragon vinegar, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 3-ounce can broiled whole mushrooms, milk, 1½ teaspoons salt (about), freshly ground pepper (to taste).

Method: Melt the fat in a 10-inch (approximately) skillet; add the onion and cook over low heat for about 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Add the beef and crumble with a mixing fork or spoon over moderate heat until no redness remains. Sprinkle with vinegar and flour and remove from heat. Drain liquid from mushrooms into a measuring cup and add enough milk to make 1 cup. Add to skillet along with mushrooms. Cook over moderate heat, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens and bubbles; add salt and pepper to taste and allow to [illegible] for a few minutes. Makes 4 servings.

Hints

Tiny pieces of semi-sweet chocolate may be added to meringue-type cookies made with egg white, sugar, salt, and vanilla.

Youngsters usually like solid fish flakes added to creamed [illegible] and peas. Flavor the cream sauce with a little grated cheese and minced parsley.

Main dishes made with eggs should be cooked slowly at a low temperature so that they will be tender when they are done.

Almonds, pecans, and walnuts are all suitable for poultry stuffing. Add the nuts to the stuffing just before putting it into the fowl.

When Delicious apples are plentiful, you may want to use some of them in cooking and baking. If so remember that the flavor benefits when lemon juice is added.

Keep apples covered when baking and baste several times during the process. Serve them slightly warm with custard sauce or thin cream.

You can make a quick refrigerator cake by using packaged chocolate [illegible] [illegible] with whipped cream over a layer of lady fingers.

For a buffet supper, broccoli flowerets may be cooked and arranged in a cream sauce in a casserole, top with buttered crumbs or grated cheese.

Cottage cheese makes a delicious filling for nut bread. Mix the cheese with finely cut dried apricots or prunes.

My Favorite Recipe

[illegible]

Kidney Stew With Vegetables

- 3 tbsp barley
- Water
- 1 lb. veal kidney
- 2 tbsp. fat
- 1 tsp salt, 1/16 tsp pepper
- 6 small whole onions
- 4 potatoes, cubed
- 4 carrots, quartered

Soak barley in water to cover for 1 hour. Soak kidney in water mixed with 1 tsp. salt for 1 hour; drain. Remove skin and fat and cut kidney in 1 inch pieces. Heat fat in kettle. Add kidneys and cook for 5 minutes. Add barley and water in which it was soaked. Add pepper and remaining tsp salt. Cover and simmer 1 hour. Add onions, cook ½ hour longer. Then add potatoes, carrots and more water if necessary. Simmer until tender.

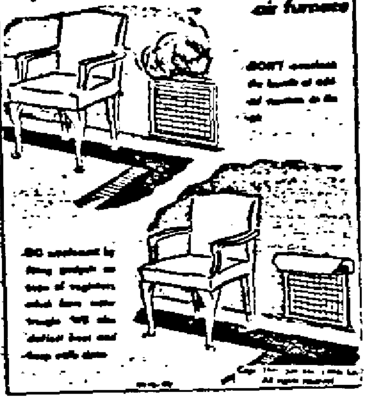
French Fried Onion Rings

- 4 large onions
- ½ cup milk
- ½ cup flour
- ½ tsp. salt

Cut onions in ¼ inch thick slices, separate into rings. Dip in milk, then in the combined flour and salt. Fry in deep fat heated to 380 degrees F. until brown. Drain on absorbent paper.

Designs for Living

IF you heat your house with a hot air furnace



DON'T [illegible] the benefit of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of registers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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The GRAB-BAG

There's an extra kick to Bernard's "[illegible]" highball glasses with slate glass on the rim and bottom. Cartooned by William Steig. Entertaining with them will be great fun. One [illegible] should do the job of two! Eight different designs: $7.50, postpaid. Bernard Creations, Ltd., 31 South Third Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York.

The Good Little Worker Apron, which pockets all the tools that a little boy can use. Any child will adore this creation set as a Christmas or birthday gift. Personalized child's first name in script or block letters is included. $1.95, postpaid. Gift House, [illegible] Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Forget the cork! Just insert the bottle pull stopper in the bottle. When the bottle is tipped it pours, when the bottle stands it seals. Sterling silver, $1.50 postpaid. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] East [illegible] Street, New York [illegible], N. Y.

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Washes up to 50% more clothes than standard model.

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[illegible]

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Dr. Rose N. Franzblau, psychologist, answers questions on personal problems. A board of authoritative specialists, organizations and agencies has made its services available to her. (You may write Dr. Franzblau, care of The Daily Compass. Not all letters can be answered, but typical problems will be selected for attention here.)

Mentally Retarded Boy Disturbs Community

DEAR DR. FRANZBLAU:

I am writing to you in the hope that you may give us some advice. We recently moved into a new neighborhood and discovered that there is a boy 16 years old who appears to be probably retarded. We have two small children, and what disturbs us is that he is unnaturally interested in young children. Our older child seems delighted that he speaks to her and wants to play with her.

This boy is very tall and seems to be quite strong. While I am not a psychologist and I cannot say whether he is dangerous, nevertheless I am worried. I have noticed that a lot of the children on the block tease him and provoke him, and he occasionally hits them on the head and throws stones. A number of children have been painfully hurt.

In addition, he has tried to scare some of the women on the block and they have been terribly frightened. He seems to sense that they are [illegible].

He has a very good memory. One of the neighbors chased him away one day, and a week later he commented that he didn't like that man because he had chased him. He uses the expression "I'll kill you" very frequently when he's provoked, although I don't know whether he understands what it means.

The boy's mother allows him to roam the streets day and night and doesn't seem to be able to control him. He doesn't go to school or work.

The people in the neighborhood don't want to take the responsibility for causing trouble or possibly having him put away, but we would like your advice on how to keep our children away from him and any other suggestions you may have.

ANSWER BY DR. FRANZBLAU:

You have presented a real problem and one that in recent days has come to the attention of whole communities under the most unfortunate and disastrous circumstances.

It is particularly difficult for sensitive and decent people who have a respect for the right of other people to solve their problems in their own way, to initiate action that might in any way impinge on that freedom.

The primary responsibility for the care and management of the boy you describe rests with his parents. Whether they like it or not, they will be required by the law to assume also the burden of any asocial behavior he may possibly engage in. If the matter rested there, the answer would be a simple one. His parents could rightfully say that it is their own affair and they will do as they see fit.

However, the people in your neighborhood, as parents, have a direct responsibility and first loyalty to their own children. They certainly not only wish to, but would be open to justifiable criticism, if they did not protect them from any kind of assault, whether physical or psychological.

You understand, of course, that this boy is not in full control of his behavior. His physical and physiological development is normal, but his mentality, as you describe it, is obviously retarded. He has not, therefore, sufficient intelligence or understanding to act as a brake or to hold in check any of his physiological drives. Exactly therein lies the danger.

One alternative is, of course, for the parents in the neighborhood to maintain constant supervision of their children while at play.

This is not only an entirely unjustifiable load on a peaceful community, but is quite a task. Parents choose residential or suburban areas to live in because they permit greater freedom for outdoor play and activity without the necessity for constant adult surveillance.

Of course, as a last resort, the mothers in the neighborhood could get together and arrange to act as watchers in shifts, on different days.

However, the possibility must be anticipated that the boy might sense the fear which would be behind such action on your part and react to it even more aggressively and dangerously than heretofore. Thus such action would prove to be a weakness and an invitation to attack.

Also, in order to protect yourself against one person that perhaps should not be permitted to remain at large, you would, through such action, in a way be imprisoning yourself and your children. Hence this action does not seem wise.

To deal with this problem directly and constructively, a number of alternatives are open to you.

A committee of the parents might discuss the situation with a family agency in your community, particularly the one corresponding to the boy's religious affiliations. They should certainly be apprised of the situation in any case, and they can certainly advise what action to take, or perhaps will take the needed action themselves. In discussing the boy with his parents the representatives of such an agency would come as experts and helpers and not as complainants and critics. The boy's parents could more easily discuss their problem and accept advice and help from people not involved.

You can also bring it to the attention of a family agency of your particular religious persuasion. If you prefer, you might discuss it with your own ministers first and ask for their advice and help before going to the social agencies.

In this situation, as in so many others where a single individual behaves in an asocial or anti-social way, the law-abiding, self-restrained members of the community have the right, and even the obligation, to protect themselves.

From the first custom collection of [illegible]—a very talented newcomer to the field of designing—(from left to right) a mauve pure silk taffeta gown with a swirl pleated overskirt. The pleated flower pot has delicately shaded roses blossoming from balls of a darker shade of mauve. The cover-up jacket is of the same material. A party-period evening gown of vividly colored bells in shades of [illegible] and pink [illegible] over a chemise of white satin. The short pure silk taffeta cocktail dress in a golden yellow is called "The Tulip." Three matching petals on the bosom are lined with a softer tone of pale gold.

WHEN THE BOSS IS AWAY

Last week the worker at the desk ably and subtly exercised practically under her boss's nose—without upsetting office procedure.

In doing today's exercises, however, I suggest that she choose her time tactfully. For we are going to involve her desk in a very unorthodox way, and give it a much more varied life than its designer ever intended for.

The following departures from office routine are essential to combating the flabbiness of muscle and the tightness of joints that are the special bane of the desk-bound, whether armchair general or reception room private. The beneficial action of these two exercises reaches every inch of you, stretching and strengthening your body, and encouraging a better alignment of its component parts.

First Exercise

Standing at your desk, place one leg on it, the heel near the edge of the desk. The leg now forms a right angle to the body.

Motion 1: Lift your arms and stretch your torso away from the desk, as far as you can. Feel the stretch through your [illegible]. Hold this position half a moment.

Motion 2. Turn the torso to face the leg on the desk and bend down toward it. Grasp the foot with both hands and stretch further, finally lowering the head.

See that both knees are straight in performing this exercise. The tendency is to bend the raised knee. Do not permit this to happen. When the knee is straight, you will feel a stimulating pull through the posterior muscles of that leg—and your leg needs this action.

The test of increasing suppleness is in the gradually decreasing distance between your head and the outstretched leg as you execute Motion 2. Do not worry as you strive to bend as low as possible, if there are many inches between your head and the leg. Gradually you'll become more and more flexible, until the head will finally touch the leg.

Do this exercise four times on each side, and you will feel your circulation waking up, as though your whole body had just had a stimulating massage.

Second Exercise

The other exercise is this:

Motion 1: Standing at your desk and facing it, grasp its edge with your hands. Keep this grasp throughout the exercise. Bend your body so that the torso is parallel to the top of the desk. Try to maintain your back as flat as your desk-top. In this position, gently pull the torso away from the desk. Feel the stretch through your whole back, through your hips, your arms, and your legs.

Motion 2: Straighten again and, keeping the whole body in one immobile piece, shift your weight to your hands. Now the only flexing is in your ankles and elbows.

Be sure to keep your pelvis tucked under as the body leans forward, and sweep it away back. Change to the first motion and repeat the whole exercise eight times.

Although in both of these exercises your desk takes a tremendous billing, it does not mean that some other fixture cannot understudy.

Next Week: WINTERIZING THE SKIN.

PETUNIA!

Good idea Petunia! It's hard to [illegible] completely the strong [illegible] from metal spoons. So why not put on paper ones and [illegible]?

PUT THIS IN YOUR FILE ...
until you want a [illegible]
[illegible]

New Musical Glorifying the Great American Blonde .

"GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES": Carol Channing, left, and Yvonne Adair sing "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend" in the musical version of Anita Loos' novel of the '20s, opening Thursday at the Ziegfeld. Miss Channing and Miss Adair are surrounded by admirers, chorines and diamonds.

Radio 'Indies' Air Good Specialties

By JEANNE [illegible]

The big propaganda artillery is lined up on the side of the four big networks, [illegible] most of the advertising and publicity [illegible] of the [illegible] in the way of news. Yet our city is fortunate [illegible] in having a large group of independent stations serving the radio [illegible]. The Compass lists some [illegible] of them daily, and frequently highlights their more interesting fare.

[illegible] the "indies" [illegible] to the radio [illegible] but their special offerings have not been lost on thoughtful and discriminating listeners who search the dial for items to fill their special needs. Music lovers are well acquainted with the good music provided by WQXR and WNYC. Those with particular interest in the newly-founded republic of Israel are familiar — or should be — with WMCA's nightly "Report from Israel," exclusively transcribed by the station's on-the-spot reporter. There is a lot of sports on WMGM and a lot of popular music on WNEW.

However, several of the [illegible] [illegible] the city's own station, among them, are currently offering programs that warrant more than the usual attention. [illegible] look at it and there are enough of them to make this department feel bound to [illegible] a report on them.

WNYC is offering at [illegible] p.m. on Thursdays a series of lectures given at Cooper Union. A recent lecture heard by this department was on "The Making of Public Opinion," delivered by Joseph Barnes, veteran newspaperman. Barnes made a number of telling points [illegible]

MURROW

SOTHERN

[illegible] to European listeners and [illegible] something founded in the realities of their everyday existence. He discussed the [illegible] fact that the "Voice of America" — the newspapers — were shrinking in number throughout the land. He suggested readers could enforce their demand for completeness and accuracy of facts by selective purchase of newspapers, a far more powerful weapon than the average person realizes, he said.

'Maisie' on WMGM

WMGM lately has been presenting a number of dramatic programs in the big network tradition which may or may not be a good thing. One of them is "The Adventures of Maisie" [illegible]

[illegible] replying "Does that answer your question?" Everything's downhill after that.

WQXR on Nov. [illegible] presented the radio premiere of the new sounds-of-history album "I Can Hear It Now," Vol. 2. As in the first volume, Edward R. Murrow narrates the [illegible] bits of [illegible], historical notes between the sound of the actual voices of some of the men who made history. The period covered in the new World War II era from V-E Day almost to the present.

Murrow on WQXR

There are snatches of the pandemonium that reigned in Times Square on Aug. 14, 1945; Fiorello H. LaGuardia reading the comic strips; Walter Winchell [illegible] his [illegible] in the cold war; Bernard Baruch presenting his atom-bomb plan to the U.N.; David E. Lilienthal speaking his extemporaneous "This I do believe"; a sick Babe Ruth croaking out his thanks to baseball; Howard Hughes talking back to a Congressional committee; Pandit Nehru speaking to the Indian people after the murder of Mahatma Gandhi; Jimmy Petrillo being funny; Whittaker Chambers and Alger Hiss and Harry S. Truman [illegible] H. V. Kaltenborn's coverage of the election night news.

Perhaps because the Roosevelt era had a definite beginning and end and is a little removed from us now, the first volume (from 1932 to 1945) had a much more dramatic impact on the listener than the [illegible] and anti-climactic historical events of the period covered by volume two. An album like this on the story of the atomic bomb [illegible] as a documentary with the actual sounds and [illegible] would be much more valuable as a reminder not only of the recent past but of the immediate future. However, collectors of Volume I will want to add Volume II to their library of [illegible].

THE DANCE

[illegible]

Obstetrics' Loss Is 'Regina's' Gain

If Brenda Lewis, an attractive, forceful young woman of [illegible], had been affluent enough to pay her tuition to medical school, it is unlikely that she would now be singing the role of Birdie in Marc Blitzstein's "Regina." In all probability she would be offering advice to expectant mothers from an obstetrician's office.

"Childbirth has always fascinated me," states Miss Lewis without further elaboration. "When I'm not singing in a show, I'm having a baby."

For the sake of the record, it must be pointed out that Miss Lewis is, so far, the mother of only two children, Michael, also called "[illegible]," and Leo.

As a young lady of [illegible] Miss Lewis not only planned on having her own children, but she also wanted to help others in their endeavors. With this in mind, she completed pre-medical courses at the University of Pennsylvania, and then set forth to earn further tuition money for medical school.

Deciding to employ her beautiful natural soprano voice, Miss Lewis joined the chorus of a new [illegible] group, the Philadelphia Opera Company. Here was her [illegible] as an M.D. For a few months later she was singing the role of the Marschallin, the lead in "Der Rosenkavalier." Obstetrics became a passing fancy for the curly dark-haired young lady.

"Until that time I had no intention of making a career of singing," she states. "Why, up to the age of 17, I had never even heard an opera. My musical education was limited to popular records. After I heard my first opera, I haunted the Philadelphia library listening to their record collection, but without any thought of actually playing in one."

'Salome' and 'Lucretia'

Following her initial success as Marschallin, Miss Lewis toured the United States, South America and Canada with various operatic groups. Then, two years ago, she sang "Salome" at the New York City Center. Music critics hailed her as the operatic find of the year. Last year she scored a personal success in Benjamin Britten's "The Rape of Lucretia."

The big surprise to Miss Lewis,

BRENDA LEWIS

[illegible]

however, was that she was cited for her graceful interpretation of "the dance of the seven veils." Miss Lewis, the first one to confess she doesn't know a thing about dancing, refused to take lessons on the theory that they would make her self-conscious. Instead, she devised movements that she felt were appropriate to her and moved as the music led. But [illegible] no dancer. In any [illegible]

"Each performance left me in a state of utter exhaustion," Miss Lewis recalls.

Miss Lewis is married to [illegible], conductor of the [illegible] Symphony Orchestra, whom she met in her home town of Sunbury, Pa. There they maintained a comfortable residence which had a musical [illegible] and a carpeted [illegible].

Loos Blondes To Erupt Once More

By RICHARD MANEY

Calvin Coolidge was in the White House, Jimmy Walker was in City Hall and Leon Trotsky was head of the Scientific and Technical Branch of the Supreme Council at Moscow. Field Marshal von Hindenburg succeeded Ebert as President of Germany. Gerald Chapman went to jail for murder, the Pittsburgh Pirates humiliated Walter Johnson in the final game of the World's Series and Denver's Judge Ben Lindsey [illegible]. Benny Leonard was teaching physical fitness by mail and Ned Wayburn was running a dancing school at Columbus Circle.

Venezuela banned radio sets because they kept people from working, and [illegible] the hero of [illegible], Charley Ebbets, the hero of Brooklyn, painter George Bellows and Jean de Reszke died. Katharine Cornell was starring in "The Green Hat" at the Broadhurst and Al Jolson in "Big Boy" at the 44th Street. Bryn Mawr voted the ban on cigarettes and the Greeks and the Bulgarians were at each others' throats on the Macedonian frontier. The year was 1925, [illegible] with gin, flood and the Charleston.

In the midst of all these alarums and excursions Boni and Liveright brought out Anita Loos' novel, "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." Apparently neither Boni nor Liveright nor Miss Loos for that matter had high hopes for it since the first printing was a mere 1500 copies. Quickly all hands had good reason to rue their timidity. The first edition sold out in a day, the next edition was 60,000, succeeding printings churned off the presses until well over half a million copies were sold in this country.

MANEY

The pertinence of the preceding observations and historical manifestations becomes apparent when it is known that "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" will erupt at the Ziegfeld Theater on next Thursday night, [illegible] of Herman Levin and Oliver Smith, [illegible] comedy [illegible] and advance box office reports both from Philadelphia and [illegible] Avenue indicate that Miss Loos and her allies have come up with a [illegible]. Indeed [illegible] and "Blondes" have become almost synonymous in their theatrical connotations.

Anita Loos was something of a prodigy from the start. At twelve she had sold a scenario to David Wark Griffith, of sufficient merit to be [illegible] as a two-reeler, [illegible] for Lionel Barrymore and Mary Pickford. There is considerable evidence to support the suspicion that this was the first screen sally of America's Sweetheart. An established author before she had ventured into her teens, Miss Loos thereafter profited by her contributions to the silent cinema. Her prose frequently bobbed up in the periodicals and her industry was so startling that she even found time to compose features for some of our more reputable newspapers.

The Great American Blonde

Miss Loos was thirty when she first wrote a sketch about Lorelei Lee, destined to become one of the most widely known dames in all our literary history. Against Miss Loos' [illegible] was a wide-eyed blonde, rattle-headed, predatory [illegible] with a [illegible] developed sense of [illegible]. With this blonde for her heroine she briefly contrived one of her [illegible] to the [illegible] it is her friend H. L. Mencken, the sage of Baltimore, then one of the editors of "Smart Set." Mencken returned it and suggested to Miss Loos that it should be printed [illegible] Harper's Bazaar. [illegible] Ray Long accepted it, urged her to write further pieces on Lorelei's adventures.

When Lorelei had run her course in magazine form, Miss Loos felt that her vogue was [illegible] from the [illegible] that the activities of her heroine be memorialized in book form. [illegible] Boni and Liveright [illegible] the [illegible] with results previously cited. Subsequently "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" came out in some 14 countries in as many translations. It ran serially in Lin Yutang's newspaper in China, was printed in both Spanish and the Catalonian dialect [illegible] continental [illegible] from England and France.

George Santayana went so far as to say that the novel was the most important philosophical work ever written by an American, and Edith Wharton hinted that it might well be the great American novel. If Mr. Santayana and Miss Wharton had their tongues in their cheeks, the bulge was not too obvious.

At the instigation of Edgar Selwyn, "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" was transformed into a play, Miss Loos and her husband John Emerson effecting the transition, and was set up at the Times Square Theater in September of 1926 with June Walker as the Lorelei, the late Frank Morgan one of her escorts. There it enjoyed a long and prosperous run, and the following season [illegible] duplications of the comedy were scouring the hinterlands. When "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" was at the height of its rehearsal, Florenz Ziegfeld approached Miss Loos with the suggestion that she [illegible] with him in giving it the musical comedy treatment. Her prior [illegible] to Edgar Selwyn precluded this.

The Movie Lorelei

Miss Loos' treasury was further [illegible] when Paramount Pictures brought out "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" on the screen in 1928 with Ruth Taylor as the Lorelei, Alice White the Dorothy shortly to be animated by Yvonne Adair. Over the past six years producer-director John C. Wilson has periodically prodded Miss Loos about making a musical show out of "Blondes." But her Hollywood activities—she's been one of the top-salaried screen writers for fifteen years—stayed her hand.

Last Spring Herman Levin and Oliver Smith, returning from a fruitless trip to Paris, encountered music publisher Jack Robbins aboard ship. When the producers expressed their fierce desire to present a musical comedy, Robbins urged them to bait Miss Loos. As soon as they regained their land legs they did, with results that will be apparent on Thursday night, with the aforementioned John C. Wilson directing the proceedings.

In its most recent variation "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" will echo and mirror many of the [illegible] and hysterias of the [illegible]. Its personnel—and [illegible] you see Carol Channing add to the glory of Lorelei—will be clothed in the outlandish garb of the day, will be [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible]. In adapting her original novel to song and dance specifications Miss Loos and Joseph Fields, her collaborator, have hewed close to the original. Her [illegible] has been of editing rather than a creative chore. The musical "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" will reflect "The Era of Wonderful Nonsense" and [illegible] of its beholders will find himself in the grip of a nostalgia all but overpowering.

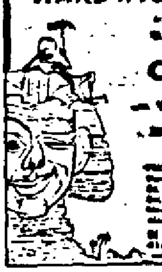
THE WEEK'S OPENING

METROPOLE—Tuesday at the Lyceum — A new comedy by William Walden, presented by Max Gordon, with a cast that includes Lee Tracy, Arlene Francis, Edith Atwater, [illegible], [illegible] Gordon, Jean Carson, Jane Seymour and Reed Brown, Jr., staged by George S. Kaufman; setting by Edward Gilbert.

GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES—Thursday at the Ziegfeld — A new musical comedy presented by Herman Levin and Oliver Smith; book by Joseph Fields and Anita Loos based on Miss Loos' novel of the same name; music by Jule Styne; lyrics by Leo Robin; with a cast headed by Carol Channing, Yvonne Adair, Jack McCauley, Eric Brotherson, Rex Evans, Alice Pearce and Anita Alvarez; staged by John C. Wilson; dances by Agnes de Mille; settings by Oliver Smith; costumes by Miles White.

Troupers Want Scripts

The Troupers, the group now preparing a dramatization of Erskine Caldwell's "Trouble in July" at 6 Fifth Ave., want new scripts for possible future production. Interested authors are asked to write for details at that address.



OPENS TUES. EVG. DEC. 20 - SEATS ON SALE THURS.
CEDRIC HARDWICKE LILLI PALMER
in Bernard Shaw's Comedy
"CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA"
with WYCHERLY FOOKS BEACHER
BUCKMASTER JOY SIMPSON
NATIONAL THEATRE

MOLLY PICON
"ABI GEZUNT!"
2nd AVENUE Theatre

RUSSIAN BALALAIKA MUSICAL SOCIETY
CONCERT—Under the Direction of ALEXANDER KUTTA
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 8:30 P. M.
CARNEGIE HALL

TOWN HALL
VLADIMIR PADWA

SCHWARTZ
"YOSELE THE NIGHTINGALE"
YIDDISH ART

ON STAGE
CREDITORS
CHERRY LANE THEATRE

LAST 2 WEEKS!
A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE
with UTA HAGEN—ANTHONY QUINN

2 SHOWS TODAY
BOBBY CLARK
AS THE GIRLS GO

2 Perfs. Today
BALLETS de PARIS
CARMEN

2 SHOWS SAT. & SUN.
BORN YESTERDAY

GENE LOCKHART
DEATH OF A SALESMAN

RALPH BELLAMY
DETECTIVE STORY

MAE WEST
DIAMOND LIL

LAST 2 WEEKS!
ANN HARDING
GOODBYE, MY FANCY

GILBERT & SULLIVAN

DRAKE MORISON
KISS ME, KATE
COLE PORTER
SAM & BELLA SPEWACK

LEND AN EAR

Perf. TONIGHT (Sun.) at 8:30
LOST IN THE STARS

MISS LIBERTY

HENRY FONDA
MISTER ROBERTS
HARRIGAN HAMILTON

Opens THIS TUES. 8 P.M. Sharp
LEE TRACY
METROPOLE

EMLYN WILLIAMS
MONTSERRAT

REGINA
MARC BLITZSTEIN
JANE PICKENS
ROBERT LEWIS

MARTIN PINZA
SOUTH PACIFIC

TEXAS, LI'L DARLIN'
KENNY DELMAR

EVANS BEST
THE BROWNING VERSION

KATHARINE CORNELL
THAT LADY

KNOX NOLAN
THE CLOSING DOOR
LEE STRASBERG

RAYMOND MADY
MASSEY CHRISTIANS
THE FATHER

MARTITA HUNT
The MADWOMAN of Chaillot
EXTRA PERF. TONIGHT

TOUCH AND GO

RAY BOLGER
WHERE'S CHARLEY?

YES, M'LORD

Cry, the Beloved Ballet!

By LINCOLN KIRSTEIN

(General director of the New York Ballet Company, currently at the City Center)

The recent triumphal [illegible] of the Sadler's Wells company [illegible] Britain's national gift to the arts of the world, has thrown into sharp and healthy relief certain pressing problems in our own ballet [illegible]. While today the British ballet can play repeated seasons at its home in Covent Garden (while a second troupe tours the provinces) and then successfully appear in the opera houses of Sweden, Holland, France and Czechoslovakia, we tend to forget that 15 years ago ballet in England by the English was fighting for its life and that only after heroic efforts have the English come to establish their ballet as a necessity of their cultural activity and also as the greatest [illegible] of their [illegible] prestige abroad.

KIRSTEIN

Today we in America are rather in the situation of the English 15 years ago. Like the English we [illegible] major [illegible] [illegible], but we have [illegible] and [illegible] problems. The English, like the French, the Russians and the Italians have a national [illegible] which is their permanent home. The home is not only an opera house to be shared with great [illegible] companies. It is also a base for operations which are [illegible] [illegible] and permanent. [illegible] security without security [illegible] [illegible].

In America ballet has no home. Ballet companies have [illegible] metropolitan seasons and then take to the road. This is [illegible] unsatisfactory. In America the conditions of touring are far less favorable than in Europe where every section of a country has its local opera house in which a company can be [illegible], in which an orchestra can play. In America we have [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. But how many opera houses are there in which a first-rate ballet company can appear in all its necessary [illegible] of splendor?

Even Washington, the nation's capital, [illegible] a national symbol of [illegible] in music and dance? No: it has Constitution Hall which is unequipped as a theater and [illegible] by racial [illegible]. How many [illegible] theaters are there in the entire huge South, below the Mason-Dixon line? Or in the Far West, [illegible] of the Pacific Coast?

To be sure ballet companies tour, but the quality of the touring performance depends upon the [illegible] [illegible] of technicians and the [illegible] patience of the performers and the public.

Can we have a national ballet in America comparable to the national European [illegible]? Certainly, in time. In time, national funds may be voted for the maintenance of a national drama, opera, symphony—and even ballet, but probably in that order. If you were a senator from the Dakotas, Mississippi, Minnesota or Maine would you vote for a national ballet?

And while ballet, over the last 15 years, has penetrated into the popular appreciation of the American public due largely to the innumerable tours of companies at one time or another managed by Sol Hurok, there is a great difference between individual tickets bought once or twice a year and Federal support for a Federal [illegible].

Toward National Theater

In something over five years of continuous operation, the New York City Center of Music and Drama has given to the metropolis something approaching the pattern of a national theater. For a moment think of New York not as America but as an independent nation, a kind of [illegible] from which [illegible] music of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the theater for the U.S. as a whole. The nation of New York has its states in her [illegible] and adjoining counties in New Jersey and Connecticut. This makes a huge audience available at distances which can travel 30 miles to a performance and still be home by midnight, on the subway.

The nation of New York is rich enough to support the Metropolitan Opera too although this heavy responsibility is actually that of the State of Manhattan, while its [illegible] [illegible] supports the City Center of Music and Drama which has only a $1 top. The City Center has no endowment, and has at least some time no deficit.

Its house, physically speaking, leaves something to be desired. But both [illegible] [illegible], the director of the [illegible] company, and George Balanchine, the choreographer and artistic director of the ballet company, have discovered how to make the old Mecca Temple work. It is not a Metropolitan or a Covent Garden, but it works—a real [illegible] [illegible] may be evolved even at the City Center.

The City Center is a real house of ballet and opera. Its mailing list of almost 100,000 patrons [illegible] from those who over the last five years, have sent checks in to the box office in advance of its opening to the [illegible] in the street. This is its endowment and future security, for it has no [illegible].

The Future Holds

Each season the New York City Ballet company enlarges its repertory, attracts new dancers [illegible] into greater [illegible] with a sense of continuity. Future plans include an invitation to Frederick Ashton, principal choreographer of the Sadler's Wells company, to stage Benjamin Britten's version of Rimbaud's "Les Illuminations"; a pantomime ballet of Don Quixote, with Balanchine himself dancing the title role; a sequel to "Orpheus" by Stravinsky, and new works by young Dutch, French and Latin-American composers. And are planned a mid-Western tour and visits to Europe and South America where the New York City Ballet, a civic [illegible], may serve gratefully as a national ambassador.

WHEN YOU'RE IN LOVE: Aline MacMahon and Grace Moore in the musical film currently being revived at the Avenue Playhouse, along with Cornel Wilde's film 'A Song to Remember.'

Balanchine Makes New Ballet Dazzle

By DORIS HERING

Chalk up another brave premiere for Ballet Conjurer Balanchine. His "Bourree Fantasque" performed by the New York City Ballet Company at the City Center on Thursday is like a French Christmas tree. It's dazzling and [illegible] and sophisticated—with plenty of [illegible] to spare.

When the orchestra under Leon Barzin began the overture, one had the sinking feeling that here was going to be another one of those [illegible] ballets à la Offenbach. We should have known better! Barzin gave the rousing Chabrier score a lift and a [illegible] that [illegible] things like champagne and "[illegible] out" even before the curtain went up.

And when it did, the fun really started. A row of black clad [illegible] [illegible] burst across the stage. They were soon followed by Tanaquil LeClercq and Jerome Robbins in a [illegible] mischievous pas de deux.

Miss LeClercq, who usually performs classic roles with a kind of [illegible] [illegible], was as French as her name. She was busy with a hat and led her partner around by his nose. Jerome Robbins, who is in fine dancing shape, played his role a bit too broadly. But the [illegible] [illegible] is probably just a matter of time.

The second mood of "Bourree Fantasque" was of nostalgia as the [illegible] was abandoned. Maria Tallchief and Nicholas Magallanes performed an I-want-you-but-I-can't-have-you duet with the [illegible] tenderness of a romantic [illegible]. Unfortunately the sustained quality was occasionally interrupted by a static pose for the corps de ballet, or the complicated arms for which Mr. Balanchine has a predilection.

* * *

But there was nothing static about the third section. Janet Reed, looking as happy as a child and twice as bubbling, was swung in wide, airy arcs by her partner, Herbert Bliss. Beatrice Tompkins and Dorothy Dunbar [illegible] independently with the audience. And the accumulated corps de ballet and soloists massed for a [illegible] finale that left the audience laughing and shouting bravo in a single breath.

Despite all the wonderful [illegible], "Bourree Fantasque" is more than a showpiece. It is a [illegible] [illegible] of French [illegible] and Russian classic technique geared to the very special [illegible] and speed of young American dancers.

The setting and costumes for "Bourree Fantasque" were also in superb taste. The former consisted of a simple, dimly white curtain draped in front of a celestial blue cyclorama. And the latter, designed and executed by Karinska, were handsome black tutus and tights [illegible] at the [illegible] in blue, yellow or red velvet.

Balanchine evidently devoted much rehearsal time to "Bourree Fantasque"—to the detriment of "Concerto Barocco" which opened the program. In "Concerto Barocco" he uses the corps de ballet in a relentlessly contrapuntal fashion. If they are not rehearsed to the hilt, their sharply involved arm movements have a tendency to look confused and [illegible].

Soloist [illegible] has not performed in Balanchine's architecture [illegible] for a long enough period to be really at home. She has not learned to [illegible] a mood of [illegible] [illegible] and really fill her movements.

UPTOWN DOWNTOWN
SATURDAY SUNDAY
FILMS "HANGMEN ALSO DIE"

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DEC. 9

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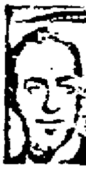

TODAY'S MOVIE

Powell Tries His Hand At Barrymore Type Role

By SEYMOUR PECK

"Dancing in the Dark" is a kind of musical [illegible]. It goes into a song and dance at rare intervals and with the greatest [illegible] as though [illegible] might imagine with its own past. This plot is worked at and [illegible] and polished for our edification, but a rhinestone [illegible] hopes we will think is a diamond.

It remains also a rhinestone—a shallow story of an arrogant, [illegible] actor, once a great screen star, now a down-and-out [illegible] after drink and [illegible] who still tries to maintain the pretenses of his great days. John Barrymore in his unhappy last years played the part sometimes, and now William Powell is trying his hand at it.

If Mr. Powell was not [illegible] off quite so richly as Mr. Barrymore, that may be because the screenplay of "Dancing in the Dark" does not allow for more than surface [illegible]. It places Mr. Powell in a situation that is phony and unimaginative. On a trip to New York he runs across his daughter, Betsy Drake, whom he has never known, since he deserted her mother at the time Betsy was born.

Mr. Powell, the self-centered old heel, then discovers the joy that can come of doing something [illegible] of trying to make his daughter happy instead of only himself. The daughter wants to be a famous actress. The father determines to help her.

There is a slight problem: Betsy, [illegible] his treatment of her mother, wants no part of him. But since "Dancing in the Dark" is after all a musical, this [illegible] out, and at the end Betsy is on the way to becoming the new fair-haired girl of Hollywood.

The film dwells pleasantly on this father-daughter [illegible], and the lovely songs of Arthur Schwartz and Howard Dietz—"Dancing in the Dark," "Give Me Something to Remember You By," "I Love Louisa," "New Sun in the Sky"—are [illegible]. The musical numbers are not merely [illegible], they are [illegible] Miss Drake's singing and dancing are passable, but hardly likely to send movie producers into [illegible], as they do in the film. Moreover, I thought Miss Drake a little cold as an actress, and not quite appealing enough for a young girl dreaming a big dream of fame and fortune. I could have done with about six more songs by Schwartz and Dietz and about six less lessons in father-daughter relationships.

DANCING IN THE DARK [illegible]

"ON THE TOWN": Frank Sinatra, Jules Munshin and Gene Kelly, as three sailors on leave, chase a pretty girl through Rockefeller Plaza Promenade in the MGM musical opening Thursday at the Music Hall.

'Iolanthe' in Village

The Light Opera Theater is currently presenting Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe" at the Provincetown Playhouse. Under the direction of Alexander Maissel, the company features John Francis, Mimi Randolph and Roy Pascal. There are new settings by Sally Nusbaum.

France's Top Star

By JOHN E. [illegible]

Paris, Dec. 3.—In French cinema circles Gerard Philipe ranks above all other actors today. The young man with the [illegible] face who made his debut in the film version of Dostoevsky's novel, "The Idiot," soared to fame in his second picture, "Devil in the Flesh."

Although "Devil in the Flesh" firmly established him in the movies, the young actor did not let this interfere with his stage career. Scarcely had the picture been completed when Gerard Philipe opened in a tiny Latin Quarter theater playing a role in an avant-garde play whose language was so obscure that even the literary snobs did not pretend to understand. Such an event might be compared to Tyrone Power playing "Murder in the Cathedral" for a neighborhood playhouse in Greenwich Village.

Gerard Philipe is young, very young. But he is the critics' darling and the idol of France's postwar generation, who have identified him with their own [illegible] bewilderment in the face of a [illegible] society they do not understand. His third picture, "The Charterhouse of Parma," has brought new praise for his [illegible], and the crowds are flocking to see this film version of Stendhal's well-known novel.

After making "Parma," the young actor returned to the stage. Then, refusing gilt-edged offers from [illegible] and Hollywood, he started work on "Such a Nice Little Beach," an original movie script written by one of his boyhood friends from Cannes. Why? The story, he says, occupies a special place in his heart, and as long as his roles please him he sees no reason for leaving France.

Becoming a public personality has little changed this actor's habits and manner of living. He is reputed to be at the same time one of the busiest and most approachable notables in Paris. He likes to act and seems oblivious to the fact that his acting has won him an acclaim which has turned him into a financial asset and the most sought-after bachelor in town.

GERARD PHILIPE in "Devil in the Flesh," French film showing currently at the Paris Theater.

A RAGING INFERNO on the VOLGA!
THE FIRST FRONT
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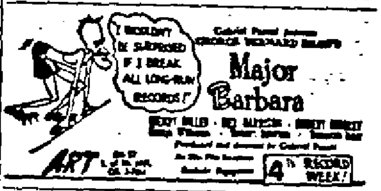
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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

IRON CROWN
LIDO

the fallen idol
SUTTON

THE LAST STOP

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ALL THE KING'S MEN
Victoria

Pinky
RIVOLI

Quartet
Embassy

GREENWICH

THALIA
"Symphonie Pastorale"
"DEVIL in the FLESH"
Paris

THE WORLD OF ART

Calder Creates a Gala Wonderland of Movement

By A. L. CHANIN

Among the most original and daring forms in modern sculpture are the "mobile" constructions of Alexander Calder whose gay, rhythmic abstractions create a gala wonderland of movement and color in the current exhibition at the Buchholz Gallery, 32 E. 57th St.

Swift, kinetic movement is a dominant characteristic of our age. Mobiles reject the traditional concept of sculpture as motionless solid mass. Mobiles embody actual motion in space. "Just as one can compose colors, or forms, so one can compose motion . . ." states Calder.

Calder's background for generations involved sculpture. His grandfather created the gigantic William Penn at top of Philadelphia's City Hall. His father, a leading traditional sculptor, made many public statues, including a figure of Washington on the arch in Washington Square.

The third major sculptor in the Calder family is not representational but abstract. His materials are the unconventional media of steel wire, sheet aluminum, or [illegible]. Instead of modeling or carving, Calder cuts, shapes and assembles. His effervescent [illegible] informality, humor, inventive fantasy rather than the frozen dignity of monumental figures, is partly the desire and humor to adorn his whimsical forms with gay color patterns. Above all, his aptly named "Mobiles" vibrate or oscillate, composing a charming improvised choreography when touched by hand or stirred by an outdoor breeze.

CALDER

In effect, Calder adds the actual fascination of movement to the eye-pleasing shapes of abstract art.

On a Visit to Paris . . .

From childhood on, Calder displayed a preference for construction and improvisation. In a self portrait at the age of 8, he portrayed himself busily sawing and cutting away, rather than modeling dignified busts. Later he studied engineering and worked a few years in that field. In 1923 Calder abandoned engineering for art studies. While illustrating for the Police Gazette, he did a feature on the circus and soon became absorbed with the sprightly movement of acrobats and animals.

Calder's turning point towards sculpture came during a trip to Paris in 1926. There he constructed an elaborate miniature wire circus. His aerialists, acrobats, ringmasters and animals were, in effect, animated wire drawings. This toy performing circus rapidly became a topic of interest. It enchanted painters like Jules Pascin and poets like Jean Cocteau. Eventually Joan Miro and Piet Mondrian, among others, came to Calder's small studio to watch the figures "perform." The art of both Miro and Mondrian proved decisive for Calder's next step towards mobiles.

Deeply impressed by the bold abstractions of Mondrian and Miro, Calder lost his interest in "drawing" figures with wire. He began instead to devise abstract arrangements of free shapes and spheres, discs and triangles.

To these he added the striking colors which enlivened Mondrian's and Miro's compositions. Blacks, reds, yellows, white and blues added to the decorative appeal of the mobiles, which were skillfully engineered and balanced to create movements.

Previously the Russian Constructivist sculptor Naum Gabo and the French painter of "Nude Descending the Stairs," Marcel Duchamp, had experimented with motors attached to three dimensional forms. Calder, however, liberated movement from fixed mechanical routines to free, spontaneous rhythms. By fusing creatively his whole background of craftsman, engineer and artist, Calder thus evolved a new horizon in sculpture.

The 17 mobiles in the current exhibition, swaying gently in space, are sprightly variations of cantilever balance of flower forms or of humorous, charming shapes like the "Mushroom Has Red Fuzz." Some like the "Pomegranate" stress the playful sweep of curved motion; others like "Hornet" evoke the odd, straight line design reminiscent of old aeroplane shapes.

Jean-Paul Sartre, king of the Existentialists, caught something of the spirit of the mobiles when he wrote: " . . . Calder establishes a general destiny of motion for each mobile, then he leaves it on its own. It is the time of day, the sun, the heat, the wind which determine each individual dance . . . It is a little perceptible as balance and ephemeral as the dew of the morning. If you have missed it, you have missed it forever. . . ."

* * *

Highly Talented, but . . .

A young sculptor, Milton Hebald, exhibiting at Grand Central Moderns, 130 Madison Ave., also utilizes this exhilarating sense of speed and balance in his work. Hebald does not abandon representational forms. Instead he compromises between the lure of free shapes and the interest in recognizing natural appearance.

Like Calder, Hebald introduces informal humor and imagination in his best work. "Children at Play" is a gusty, exuberant ornament in plaster, and the bronze "Aerialists" (sculpture to play with) are alive with precarious balance. "Jungle Gym," another sculpture designed to play with, is a stimulating fresh use of figures in a playground theme.

Highly talented and versatile, Hebald seems to face the danger of becoming "too slick, too superficial" in his adaptation of modern design, as in "Peace by the Sea." His dramatic figures, like the tamarwood "Prometheus," are not as convincing as the humorous group. Included in the exhibition are a number of conventional portraits, most likely a "bread and butter" activity as well as a counterbalancing discipline to his other work.

* * *

A Vigorous 'Primitive'

In the last few years Grandma Moses with her gentle nostalgic memories of New England snow and gay familiar depictions of her childhood world has glamorized unsophisticated American folk art. This week a younger and much more vigorous "primitive," Ralph Fasanella, exhibits striking paintings of his world at the A.C.A. Gallery, 63 E. 57th St. Fasanella's world is a curious fusion of the grim and the gay, a world of subways and flowers, union halls and barracks, gas stations and May Day.

Fasanella, who has tried many activities, from truck driver to A. L. P. candidate, grew up in New York's lively "Little Italy." This is reflected in most of his compositions. Colorful, flowery patterns, crowding decorated on the canvas, reflect his fascination with the droll arabesques of Italian decoration. Some paintings indicate the jewel-like color of church interiors. To these Fasanella adds a pungent tough feeling for color, subdivided into tight compact patterns. They are bright, but not soft.

"Bar-Room" is one of the outstanding paintings: grim, stark, expressed with bold blues, blacks, greens, red and violet. "It's as much a wake as a bar," explains the artist.

The largest composition—and one of the finest—is a huge panorama of May Day, a lively, hilarious image alive with the sparkle of a folk festival. The marchers, the crowds, the buildings, squares and signs combine a fantasy that echoes a church festival or gala picnic. Tiny figures, acutely observed, are painted with loving and lavish detail.

'TANGO,' sculpture in wood by Elie Nadelman (1882-1946), is in the current exhibition of painting and sculpture at the Knoedler Gallery. The show is in honor of the critic, Henry McBride.

AT THE OPERA

[illegible]

THE CURRENT ART SHOWS

[illegible]

'Roberts' Boys to Act in 'Command Decision'

The special performance of "Command Decision" planned by the cast of "Mister Roberts" has brought such a demand for tickets that the boys have arranged to use the Chanin Auditorium for two performances instead of one. These will be given Thursday and Friday afternoons, Dec. 15 and 16. Marshall Jamison will star in the play and Henry Fonda will be seen in a small part.

Rodriguez Plays Piano

Nicholas Rodriguez, noted pianist, will be the feature of a Christmas Benefit Concert this Sunday night at the 110th Street Community Center, 51 West 110th St. A graduate of Juilliard School of Music, Mr. Rodriguez has played with Louis Armstrong, Benny Carter, Chuck Webb, Cab Calloway, Don Redman and the [illegible] Ballet Company.

'HEAVY LOAD,' watercolor by John Rogers, DAILY COMPASS staff artist, is in the current one-man show at the [illegible] Gallery.

EXTENSIVE SELECTIONS OF ORIGINAL XMAS CARDS [illegible] CAMBRIDGE GALLERIES [illegible]

RALPH FASANELLA Thru Dec. 10 ACA 63 EAST 57TH ST. NEW YORK CITY

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ALFRED H. MAURER Dec. 5—30 BERTHA SCHAEFER • 32 E. 57

FAY GOLD [illegible] GALLERY [illegible]

VAN DIEMEN-LILIENFELD GALLERIES [illegible] ABADI Paintings Dec. 5-15

The Little Frame Shop [illegible] Creators of PERSPECTIVE FRAMING [illegible]

The Queen's Necklace

[illegible]

Lois Says . . .

[illegible]

CAMERA NEWS

By IRVING DESFOR

[illegible]

Rae Says . . .

[illegible]

ASHIK-KERIB . . . A Turkish Fairy Tale

[illegible]

COMPASS CLASSICS

ASHIK-KERIB
A TURKISH FAIRY TALE

COMPASS CLASSICS EVERY SUNDAY

By MICHAEL Y. LERMONTOV

A long time ago in the town of Tiflis there lived a certain rich Turk. Much gold had Allah bestowed upon him, yet dearer than all gold to him was his own daughter, Maghul-Megheri. Fair are the stars in heaven, but there are angels dwelling behind the stars, and the angels are still fairer; even thus was Maghul-Megheri fairer than all the maids in Tiflis.

There was also in the town of Tiflis a poor lad by the name of Ashik-Kerib. The Prophet had bestowed nought upon him save an exalted heart and the gift of making songs. Playing his saaz, his balalaika, and singing the glory of the ancient knights of Turkestan, he attended weddings to entertain the rich folk at their rejoicing. And it was at one of these weddings that he first beheld Maghul-Megheri, and they came to love each other. There was but little hope, however, of Ashik-Kerib's gaining her hand and he became as dismal as the sky in winter.

• • •

And so one day he happened to be lying on the grass in a garden, underneath a grapevine where he finally fell asleep. At that very time Maghul-Megheri chanced to pass by with her companions and one of them, chancing to see the sleeping ashik, or dulcimer-player, fell behind and approached him.

"Why art thou sleeping under the grapevine?" she chanted. "Arise, thou madman, for thy gazelle is passing by."

He awakened; the girl flitted off like a tiny bird. Maghul-Megheri had heard her song and fell to chiding her.

"If thou didst but know to whom I sang that song," the other answered, "thou wouldst thank me. 'Twas none other than thy Ashik-Kerib."

"Bring me to him," said Maghul-Megheri, and they went off. Beholding his sad countenance, Maghul-Megheri fell to questioning and consoling him.

"What else should I do save grieve?" Ashik-Kerib told her. "I love thee, yet never wilt thou be mine."

"Ask my father for my hand," she said. "And my father will give the wedding at his own expense and will give me enough for us both to live on."

"'Tis well," he answered. "Mayhap Ayak-Agha will not begrudge anything for the happiness of his daughter, yet who knows whether thou mayst not reproach me in the future because I had nothing of my own, and because I owe everything to thee? Nay, dear Maghul-Megheri, I have taken a task upon my soul: I vow to travel through the world for seven years and either amass wealth for myself or perish in the far-off deserts. If thou consent to this, then at the expiration of the time thou wilt be mine."

Consent she did, but added that if he failed to return on the day agreed upon she would become the wife of Kurshud-Bey, who had long been courting her.

Ashik-Kerib went to his mother, received her blessing, kissed his little sister, slung a pouch over his shoulder, took up a calender's staff and went forth from the town of Tiflis.

And lo, a horseman overtook him. Ashik-Kerib looked, and saw it was Kurshud-Bey.

"May thy travels be pleasant!" the Bey shouted to him. "Wherever thy way may lie, pilgrim, I'll keep thee company!"

The ashik was none too happy to have such a companion, yet there was nought he could do in the matter. For a long time they went along together until at last they beheld a river ahead of them. There was no bridge across it, nor was there any ford.

"Swim thou across it first," said Kurshud-Bey, "and I'll follow thee."

Ashik-Kerib cast off his outer garments and swam off. Having gotten across the river, he looked back—and cried, "Woe! O Allah Akber!" He saw that Kurshud-Bey, having taken his garments, had started back for Tiflis; all one could see was the dust trailing after him even as a serpent trails over a level field.

• • •

Having galloped back to Tiflis, the Bey took Ashik-Kerib's garments to the latter's aged mother.

"Thy son is drowned in a deep river," he told her. "Here be his garments."

In a grief beyond all words the mother threw herself upon the garments of her son and shed scalding tears thereon. Thereafter she took them and bore them to her future daughter-in-law, Maghul-Megheri.

"My son is drowned," she [illegible] to her. "It was Kurshud-Bey that brought back his garments; now art thou free."

Maghul-Megheri smiled.

"Believe it not," she answered her. "These be but the inventions of Kurshud-Bey. No man will I have to husband before the seven years are up."

And taking her saaz down from the wall she softly began to chant a favorite song of Ashik-Kerib's.

In the meanwhile our pilgrim came barefooted and naked to a certain village. The good people clothed and fed him; thereupon, to repay their kindness, he sang them some wonderful songs. And thus did he go from village to village, from town to town, and his fame spread far and wide.

And at last he came to the city of Khalaf. As was his wont, he entered a coffeehouse, asked for a saaz, and struck up a song.

It so happened that a certain Pasha who was very fond of minstrels was living at the time in Khalaf. Many had been brought before him, but not one had proven to his liking. His servants were worn out with running all over town seeking new minstrels for him. Suddenly, as they passed by one of the coffeehouses, they heard an amazing voice and hurried within.

"Come with us to the Pasha," they cried, "or thou wilt pay for thy refusal with thy head!"

"I am a free man, a pilgrim from the city of Tiflis," Ashik-Kerib told them. "If I want to, I go; if I do not want to, I go not. I sing when I feel it, and your Pasha is no chief over me."

However despite this they seized him and brought him before the Pasha.

"Sing!" demanded the Pasha, and Ashik-Kerib began to sing. And in his song he sang the praises of his Maghul-Megheri, and the song was so much to the proud Pasha's liking that he let Ashik-Kerib stay at his court. Silver and gold rained down upon him; he went about in rich, silken garments. A happy life and a gay one did Ashik-Kerib lead, and he waxed very rich. Whether he forgot his Maghul-Megheri or no, this slave knows not, but in any event, the time of waiting decided upon was running out. The last year of the seven was about to come to an end and soon, yet he was not making the least preparation for departure.

• • •

At this time a certain merchant was about to set out from the city of Tiflis with a caravan of forty camels and eighty slaves. So Maghul-Megheri summoned him to her and gave him a salver of gold.

"Take thou this salver," she told him, "and whatever town thou mayst come to, display it prominently in thy booth, and make it known everywhere that whosoever will acknowledge the ownership of this salver, and prove his claim thereto, will receive the same, and its weight in gold to boot."

The merchant set out. At every halting place did he carry out the commission he had been entrusted with by Maghul-Megheri, but none would admit himself the owner of the golden salver. He had already sold almost all his wares and had come to the city of Khalaf with whatever he had left. He made known everywhere the instructions he had received from Maghul-Megheri. Hearing thereof, Ashik-Kerib came running to the caravanserai of the merchant from Tiflis and beheld the golden salver on the stall of the merchant.

"'Tis mine!" he said, and laid his hands thereon.

"Of a verity 'tis thine," said the merchant. "For I have recognized thee, Ashik-Kerib. Betake thee, then, with all speed to Tiflis; thy Maghul-Megheri bade me tell thee that the time agreed upon is running out and if thou art not present there at the appointed day she will marry another."

• • •

Ashik-Kerib clutched his head in despair, but three days remained to the fateful hour. However he mounted a steed, took with him a bag of gold coins, and galloped off without sparing his mount. Finally his racer foundered, falling down bereft of all breath upon Mount Arzingan, which is between Arzingan and Arzerum. What was he to do? From Arzingan to Tiflis is a two months' ride, yet all that remained to him was but two days.

"Almighty Allah!" he cried out. "If Thou dost not help me now, then there is nothing on earth I can do." And he was about to throw himself over a precipice. But suddenly he saw a man on a white steed below him, and he heard a loud voice.

"What art thou about to do, O oghlan (youth)?"

"I would die," answered the ashik.

"Come down here, in that case, and I will slay thee."

Ashik-Kerib scrambled down the precipice, somehow.

"Follow me," said the horseman ominously.

"But how can I follow thee?" asked the ashik. "Thy steed flies along like the wind, whereas I am burdened down with my bag."

"True enough; hang thy bag on my saddle and follow me."

But Ashik-Kerib fell behind no matter how hard he tried to run.

"Come, why art thou lagging behind?" asked the horseman.

"But how am I now to follow thee? Thy steed is faster than thought, whereas I am exhausted."

"True enough; mount behind me on my steed and tell me the whole truth: whither dost thou have to go?"

"Oh, would I might but get even to Arzerum now!" answered Ashik-Kerib.

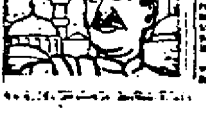
"Close thy eyes, then." Ashik-Kerib closed his eyes. "Now open them," said the horseman. The ashik opened his eyes and looked: before him the walls of Arzerum showed whitely and its minarets gleamed.

"I am at fault, Agha," said the ashik. "I erred; I meant to say that I had to go to Kars."

"That's how?" answered the horseman. "I warned thee to tell me the very truth. So be it; close thy eyes again . . . Now open them."

Ashik-Kerib could not believe his own senses and that he was now beholding Kars. He fell on his knees and spake:

"Guilty, Agha, thrice guilty is thy slave Ashik-Kerib, but thou knowest thyself that if a man resolve to be in the morning, he is bound to be in the very evening, in Tiflis I really have to reach."



"What an untruthful fellow thou art!" said the horseman angrily. "Well, there's no help for it; I forgive thee. Close thy eyes . . . Now open them," he added after the lapse of a minute. The ashik cried out for joy: they were at the gates of Tiflis.

• • •

Having rendered his sincere thanks and as he was taking his bag off the saddle, Ashik-Kerib spoke to the horseman:

"Great is thy good deed, agha; yet do thou a greater for me. If I tell anyone that I covered the way from Arzingan to Tiflis in one day's span, none will believe me; let me have something wherewith to prove that claim."

"Bend down," said the horseman with a smile, "and take a clod of earth from under the hoof of my steed and put that clod within the bosom of thy cloak; and then, should any take to disbelieving the truth of thy words, bid them bring to thee some blind woman who has been sightless for seven years, anoint her eyes with that clod—and she will see."

Ashik-Kerib took the clod from under the hoof of the white steed, but no sooner had he raised his head than the steed and rider vanished. Thereupon he was convinced in his soul that his protector had been none other than Haderlias, or St. George, as the giaours call him.

• • •

Only late at evening did Ashik-Kerib find his house. He knocked on the door with a trembling hand, calling to his Ana, his mother: "Ana, Ana, open the door to me! I am a guest sent by God and chilled and hungry. I beg thee, for the sake of thy wandering son, to let me in."

"For the shelter of wayfarers there are the houses of the rich and powerful," the feeble voice of the old woman answered him. "There are weddings being held throughout the city—go thou there; there thou canst pass the night in pleasure."

"Ana," he answered, "there is none I know here, and therefore I repeat my plea: for the sake of thy wandering son, let me in!"

Thereupon his sister spake to the mother:

"I will get up, Mother, and open the door for him."

"Thou worthless one!" said the mother. "Glad art thou to receive young people and to regale them, for it is seven years now that I have lost my sight because of the tears I have shed."

But the daughter, without heeding her reproaches, got up and let in Ashik-Kerib. After uttering the usual salutation, he sat down and with secret emotion began looking about him. And he saw that his sweet-sounding saaz was hanging on the wall, in a dusty cover, and he fell to questioning his mother:

"What hast thou hanging there on the wall?"

"What an inquisitive guest thou art!" she answered him. "Let it suffice thee that thou wilt be given a piece of bread and on the morrow sent on thy way with God's blessing."

"I have already told thee," he retorted, "that thou art my own mother and that this is my sister, and therefore I ask thee to explain to me what thou hast hanging on the wall."

"It's a saaz, a saaz!" the old woman answered testily, refusing to believe him.

"And what do you mean by a saaz?"

"I mean it is something to play and sing songs to."

And thereupon Ashik-Kerib besought her to permit his sister to take down the saaz and show it to him.

"It cannot be," answered the old woman. "That saaz belongs to my unfortunate son. For seven long years has it been hanging on the wall and the hand of no man living has touched it."

But his sister arose, took the saaz down off the wall and handed it to him. Thereupon he raised up his eyes to heaven and rendered up a prayer as follows: "O Almighty Allah! If I am fated to attain my desired goal, then my seven-stringed saaz will be just as attuned as on the day when I played it last!" And he struck the copper strings, and the strings answered in harmony, and he began to sing: "I am but a poor Kerib, a wanderer, and poor are my words; yet did the great Haderlias help me to get down the steep precipice. Even though I be poor and poor are my words, recognize me, my mother, recognize thy own wanderer."

Whereupon his mother burst into tears and asked him:

"What name do they call thee?"

"Rashid (Brave-Hearted One)," answered he.

"Thou hast spoken; now hearken, Rashid," said she. "With thy words thou hast cut my heart into small pieces. This night I saw in a dream—for 'tis but in my dreams I can see—that my hair had turned all white. 'Tis seven years now that I have become blind because of my tears; tell me, thou who hast his voice—when will my son come?"

And twice, with tears, did she repeat her plea. In vain did he call himself her son—she would not believe. And, after the lapse of a few minutes, he begged her:

"Give me thy leave, O my mother, to take the saaz and to venture forth; there is a wedding being held nearby, I have heard, and my sister will guide me thither. I shall play and sing and everything that I may obtain thereby I shall bring back here and share with the two of you."

"I will not allow it," answered the old woman. "Ever since my son has been away his saaz has not been out of the house."

But he began to vow that he would not harm a single string. "If even one string snap," Ashik-Kerib persisted, "then I will hold myself responsible with all my worldly goods."

So the old woman ran her fingers over his wallet and, learning that it was filled with coin, allowed him to go. Having guided him to the wealthy house where the wedding feast was in noisy progress, the sister remained at the door, to watch what would befall.

It was Maghul-Megheri who dwelt in this house, and it was on this night that she was to become the wife of Kurshud-Bey. Kurshud-Bey was feasting with his kinsmen and friends, while Maghul-Megheri sat behind a richly wrought chadra or drapery, with her female companions, holding in one hand a chalice with poison and in the other a keen dagger; she had taken a vow to die before she would lay her head on the couch of Kurshud-Bey.

And she heard behind her chadra that a stranger had arrived who had said: "Salaam aleikoum! Peace be unto you! Ye are making merry here and feasting; allow me then, a poor pilgrim, to sit down with you, and I shall sing you a song in requital."

"Why not?" said Kurshud-Bey. "The singers of songs and the dancers ought to be permitted in here, inasmuch as there is a wedding going on. Sing something, then, ashik, and I will send thee away with a handful of gold."

And thereafter Kurshud-Bey

(Continued on Magazine 31)

THE SUNDAY COMPASS

[illegible]

TED O. THACKREY . . . Editor and Publisher

NEW YORK, N. Y., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1949 VOL. 1 NO. [illegible]

The Church vs. The Law

By Ted O. Thackrey

As a lay non-Catholic citizen of the United States, devoted to the theory of government set forth in the Constitution, I take issue with the growing tendency of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to attempt to subvert a proper administration of the laws of my country, established by democratic process.

I am resigned to denunciation by the Church as a bigot. The characterization is a first refuge of those who would supplant legislative process by canonical law.

Although the charge is totally without justification, since my quarrel is exclusively with the Church's effort to nullify civil law without bothering to repeal it, and to substitute in its place the laws of the Roman Catholic Church, I have become accustomed to hearing vilification of any individual who dares to question the edicts of religious authoritarians.

I maintain that the Church has an unequivocal right, as has any organized group, or any unorganized group, or for that matter any individual, to argue for a change in our legal codes.

I too—and any group in opposition to any proposal by the Church which is not to my liking—possess the right to argue against its adoption. And if my view, or that of any group, is accepted, subject to our constitutional safeguards, I believe the Church member no less bound in his conduct than I.

Not even the Church maintains that the pronouncements of the Pope on secular or political matters are infallible; but there has been a tendency in recent times to confuse political with religious matters in such a way that the dividing line is scarcely discernible.

One of those recent occasions involves, perhaps incidentally, though the passage of the Pope's speech was specific enough, an instruction to judges throughout the world, including those duly elected by our own democratic processes, concerning their attitude toward certain civil laws, including divorce.

On Nov. 6 this year, Pope Pius XII called upon all Roman Catholic jurists throughout the world to abstain from passing sentences based on laws the Church considers unjust.

Further, in his speech he declared: "The Catholic judge cannot pronounce, unless for motives of great moment, a decision of civil divorce in a marriage valid before God and church."

As a whole, the message of Pius XII was evidently intended to stiffen the resistance of Roman Catholics in opposition to anti-clerical regimes in Europe. Its application to jurists in the United States of America is, however, unmistakable.

The instruction serves to raise an entirely proper question concerning the dual loyalty of any candidate for public office who is also a loyal and devout communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. It is as unfortunate a confusion of civil and religious obligations as could have been created. The question is raised, not by any effort of non-Catholics to interfere with the religious beliefs and practices of loyal Church members, but by the order to Church members to interfere with the civil rights, as established by law, of citizens many of whom are not communicants of the Church.

It says plainly that if there is evidence before a judge who is also a Roman Catholic, which clearly under civil law entitles the parties to a divorce—for example—the judge is to deny the decree unless his Church has ruled that under its own canons the marriage is invalid.

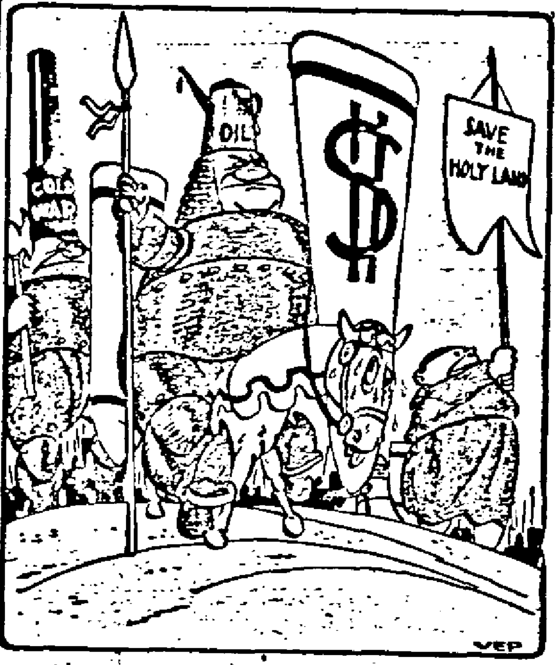
It is a clear instruction to ignore the provisions of civil law which the justice is sworn to observe and uphold—thereby involving him in perjury, among other things; a perjury which is a crime in civil law as well as a sin under Church law.

By seeking to impose the will of the Church upon the civil populace, communicants and non-communicants alike, it calls into question the fitness for public office of every communicant.

I hasten to make it clear that the Pope's advice by no means of itself renders, or should render, a member of the Church automatically ineligible for public office. Not at all. I am emphatically opposed to the theory of guilt by association.

It does, however, require of the individual a clear statement of his intentions regarding the office and a demonstration that if elected or appointed he will guide himself by the laws of the society even should they conflict with his personal view or his instruction from his religious superior.

Because of that necessity, the unfortunate effort to superimpose an ecclesiastic duty in conflict with a civil obligation does serve to spotlight the religious adherence of citizens who offer themselves for public service, and it provides an unfortunate field day for real, not hypothetical bigots who have sought all along to isolate religious minorities among us.



THE CRUSADE OF 1949

THE QUAKER PEACE PROPOSALS

By JOSEPH B. PHILLIPS

(Reprinted from Newsweek)

To those who refuse to accept the deadly doctrine that war between the Soviet Union and the U. S. is inevitable, a booklet published last week by the American Friends Service Committee [The United States and the Soviet Union: Some Quaker Proposals for Peace] is valuable ammunition for the cause of peace. The last section is taken up with specific recommendations for improving Soviet-American relations.

This study is a remarkably cogent reminder of some essentials which have been too easily forgotten. Starting from the assumption that most people all over the world want peace, it recognizes that "in various parts of the world many people would accept and some would even welcome another war today because they can see no peaceful way of changing conditions which they consider to be intolerable." The only way to answer that argument is to show that peaceful solutions are possible.

A complete division of the world into capitalism and Communism is seen as inevitable. Moreover, the police state and the dark suspicions which we so dislike in Russia aren't necessarily signs of weakness in the Russians. They have been characteristic of Russian society for centuries. There is no evidence to justify the assumption that the Soviet regime is going to collapse from within. Indeed, the regime's proved ability to survive revolution, civil war, purges, and invasion suggests the opposite.

* * *

On the other hand, it is equally doubtful that capitalism is going to satisfy the predictions of Marx and Lenin by collapsing. Capitalism changes—the tendency toward state controls in the interest of general well-being is one of the more important changes—but the Soviet system also is not inflexible. There is less justification for thinking that it is impossible for the two to exist than for assuming that the two [illegible] exist. More than once in the past—the Quakers use the example of Islam and Christianity — two regimes have been considered mutually exclusive for a time only to have history prove the contrary.

Of the recommendations, the most novel is that: as a step on the way to outlawing the atom bomb altogether, the present stockpiles of the United States and the Soviet Union should be put under United Nations seal for a specified time. The others are: (1) that the United States should take the lead in working for international agreement on the reduction of all—not solely atomic — weapons, (2) that the United States add strength to the United Nations, and (3) that the United States work for creation of a United Germany, which would be part of a neutral bloc running through the heart of Europe from Sweden through Austria.

Against our current background of suspicion these recommendations may seem visionary. Yet anybody can recognize that they, or something very like them, are essential to lasting peace. And as to the question of why the burden of so much initiative should be put up to the U. S.—anyone with a sense of the realities must know that we, as the most powerful nation, have the obligation thrust on us.

But if the above recommendations lead some distance in the future, there is one other in the report which merits immediate attention. It is that the American restraint on trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe should be lifted. There is no question but that the partial embargo was inspired by a combination of fright and bad feeling. To lift it would relieve some of the burden of the Marshall plan on us by allowing western Europe to resume its normal trade with the East. To lift it also would remove one of the really serious causes of Soviet resentment.

Perhaps simply because the Quakers speak with informed good will, nobody will heed. But unquestionably here they have put their thoughts to one of those really practical and possible immediate steps which should be taken on the way to the long-range goal.

Portraits

By JAMES J. METCALFE

The Rose You Gave Me

I took the rose you gave me and . . . I put it in a vase . . . Along with all the memories . . . I never could erase . . . And it was red and beautiful . . . And fragrant as could be . . . And happily I told myself . . . That you remembered me . . . But one by one the petals fell . . . As shadows touched the dawn . . . And in the purple of the sky . . . I knew that you were gone . . . And now the day is lonely and . . . I wonder in my heart . . . Why you and I were meant to meet . . . And why we had to part . . . And now I save the petals of . . . The rose you gave to me . . . And each is soft and gentle as . . . A loving memory

[illegible]

Youth Has Its Say

By ALAN SCHAFFER

I'd like to make an announcement.

Last Thursday night, at 7 p.m. at the home of the Rev. [illegible] [illegible] Jr., Miss Nancy [illegible], a very lovely young woman, became my wife.

On the same night, at the same time, Miss [illegible] [illegible] married my good friend Paisley. It was a beautiful double ceremony.

I'm now a husband, two days old and very happy about the whole thing. Thank you.

I'm writing about it here because I feel that you, the people young and old who read this column, are personal friends of mine and I want all of my personal friends to know about it.

I'm telling you about it also because when two young people get married, they have certain problems of broad interest, which would bear airing in this space.

Let me tell you about just one of the many problems that Nancy and I faced.

* * *

I have written about the apartment shortage at various times in the past. I've said that it hurts young people to a tremendous degree. But I never fully realized what an enormous crime it is for society to neglect providing homes for youth. I do now because it is a personal thing.

Nancy and I looked for a place, any old place, from the day about two months ago when we knew that we would be married. We answered ads in the newspapers, made hundreds of phone calls, visited untold numbers of real estate agents and came out of it with nothing, not even an empty closet. If we had been able to pay $100 a month or more, we might have gotten a place. But we couldn't and we didn't.

What were we to do?

* * *

All the advice on getting married says don't go into it until you have a place of your own. I had always thought that the advice was pretty sensible, but that was B.N. (before Nancy).

It seems to me now that the advice had been given in a vacuum.

When two young people have come to the conclusion that they want to get married, when they realize that they love each other, when they want each other very much, that kind of advice becomes kind of silly. The alternative is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of an apartment, in frustration, longing and a generally miserable existence for God knows how long.

Nancy and I decided not to be miserable.

The only other thing we could do was to move into the place where I had been staying—Paisley's apartment—and Paisley and [illegible] kindly consented to our doing just that. We've fixed up the large kitchen as a combination bedroom. Paisley and [illegible] are fixing up the front room as a combination living room and bedroom, and the middle room is being transformed into a workshop where we all work hard. I'm a writer, [illegible] a painter, Nancy a student and Paisley an [illegible] photographer.

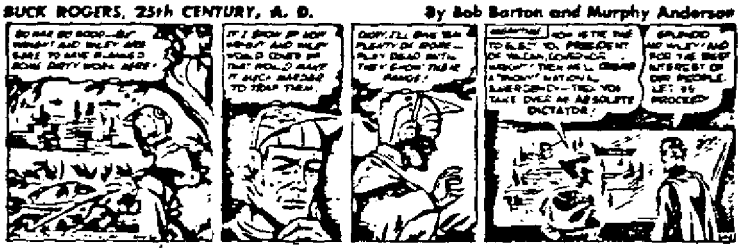
It is not the best of all possible arrangements. It is not the finest way for a young couple to start out in life. You might almost say that we have two strikes against us, though we are both pretty sure that the third one won't come. It was the only solution we could figure out to a problem that we had no part in creating and which we cannot, by ourselves, [illegible].

It is not the way it is supposed to be. The books and the radio and the movies give a more pleasant view of life in America, 1948, for youth.

But we expect to celebrate our golden anniversary.

BUCK ROGERS, 25th CENTURY, A. D.

By Bob Barton and Murphy Anderson


SO FAR SO GOOD—BUT WRIGHT AND WILEY ARE SURE TO HAVE PLANNED SOME DIRTY WORK HERE!
IF I SHOW UP NOW WRIGHT AND WILEY WOULD COVER UP! THAT WOULD MAKE IT MUCH HARDER TO TRAP THEM.
OKAY, I'LL GIVE 'EM PLENTY OF ROPE—PLAY DEAD UNTIL THEY SHOW THEIR HANDS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO ELECT YOU PRESIDENT OF VULCAN, LORENDA. THEN WE'LL CREATE A "PHONY" NATIONAL EMERGENCY—THEN YOU TAKE OVER AS ABSOLUTE DICTATOR!
SPLENDID AND WILEY! AND FOR THE BEST INTEREST OF OUR PEOPLE, LET US PROCEED!

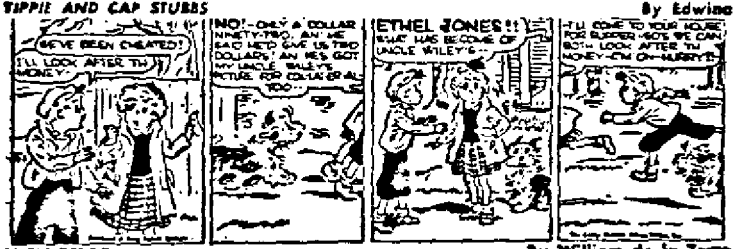
CYNTHIA

By Irving Novick

YOUR FRIEND MARCH WORKS HERE, JANE?
WELCOME, CYNTHIA! YOU'RE—
OH!
THIS IS GETTING MORE INTERESTING BY THE SECOND—I'D LIKE TO SEE MORE!
COME ON BACK AND FIGHT—YOU DITCH-DIGGING CLOWNS!
CYNTHIA, THIS IS ARMSON BOAY!

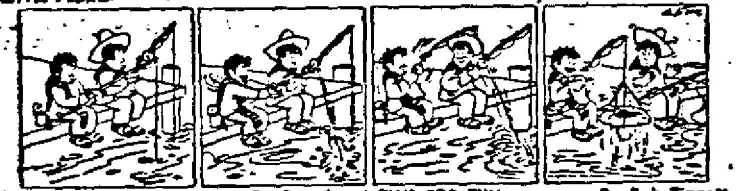
TIPPIE AND CAP STUBBS

By Edwina


WE'VE BEEN CHEATED!
I'LL LOOK AFTER TH' MONEY—
NO!—ONLY A DOLLAR NINETY-TWO, AN' HE SAID HE'D GIVE US TWO DOLLARS! AN' HE'S GOT MY UNCLE WILEY'S PICTURE FOR COLLATERAL TOO—
ETHEL JONES!! WHAT HAS BECOME OF UNCLE WILEY'S—
I'LL COME TO YOUR HOUSE FOR SUPPER—SO'S WE CAN BOTH LOOK AFTER TH' MONEY—C'M ON—HURRY!

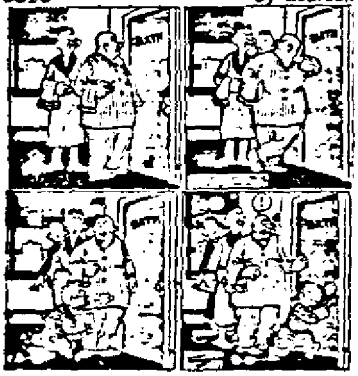
LITTLE PEDRO

By William de la Torre



BOZO

By Reardon



TIME FOR FUN

By Bob Tippett

PRESIDENTS' QUIZ

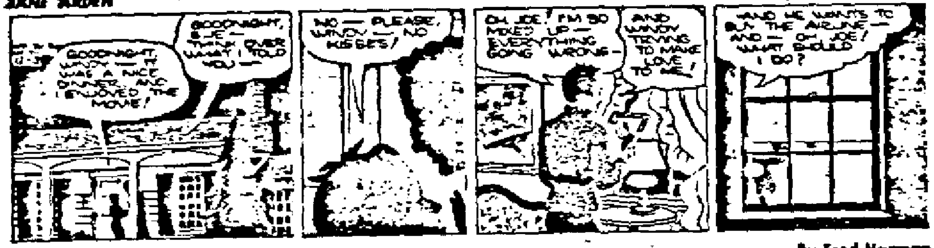
[illegible]

1. W ________ 1789
2. A ________ 1797
3. J ________ [illegible]
4. M ________ [illegible]
5. M ________ [illegible]
6. A ________ [illegible]
7. J ________ [illegible]
8. V ________ [illegible]
9. H ________ [illegible]
10. T ________ [illegible]
11. P ________ [illegible]
12. T ________ [illegible]
13. F ________ [illegible]
14. P ________ [illegible]
15. B ________ [illegible]
16. L ________ [illegible]
17. J ________ [illegible]
18. G ________ [illegible]
19. H ________ [illegible]
20. G ________ [illegible]
21. A ________ [illegible]
22. C ________ [illegible]
23. H ________ [illegible]
24. C ________ [illegible]
25. M ________ [illegible]
26. R ________ [illegible]
27. T ________ [illegible]
28. W ________ [illegible]
29. H ________ [illegible]
30. C ________ [illegible]
31. H ________ [illegible]
32. R ________ [illegible]
33. T ________ [illegible]

ANSWERS: 1. Washington. 2. Adams. 3. Jefferson. 4. Madison. 5. Monroe. 6. J. Q. Adams. 7. Jackson. 8. Van Buren. 9. Harrison. 10. Tyler. 11. Polk. 12. Taylor. 13. Fillmore. 14. Pierce. 15. Buchanan. 16. Lincoln. 17. Johnson. 18. Grant. 19. Hayes. 20. Garfield. 21. Arthur. 22. Cleveland. 23. Harrison. 24. Cleveland. 25. McKinley. 26. T. Roosevelt. 27. Taft. 28. Wilson. 29. Harding. 30. Coolidge. 31. Hoover. 32. F. Roosevelt. 33. Truman.

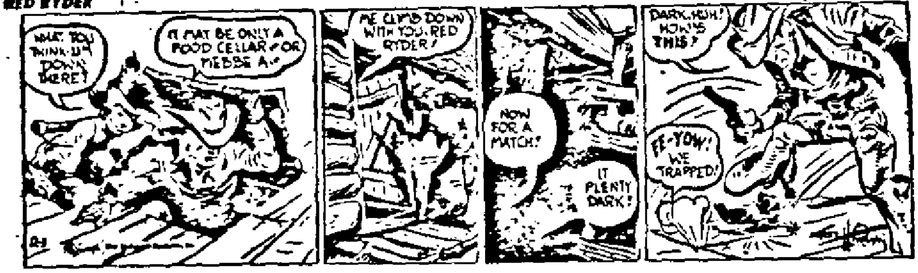
JANE ARDEN

By Barrett and Ross


GOODNIGHT, WINDY — IT WAS A NICE DINNER, AND I ENJOYED THE MOVIE!
GOODNIGHT, JANE — THINK OVER WHAT I TOLD YOU —
NO — PLEASE, WINDY — NO KISSES!
OH JOE! I'M SO MIXED UP — EVERYTHING GOING WRONG —
AND WINDY TRYING TO MAKE LOVE TO ME!
AND HE WANTS TO BUY THE AIRLINE — AND — OH JOE! WHAT SHOULD I DO?

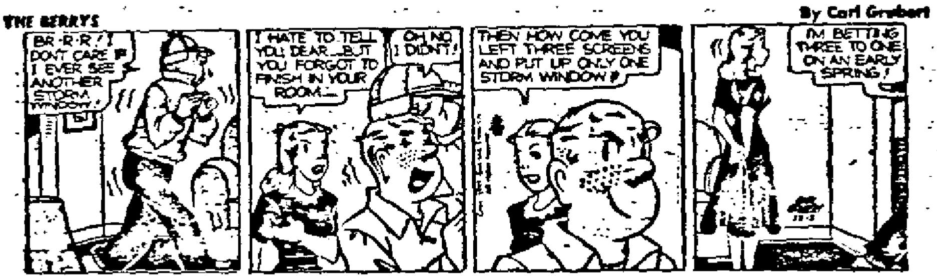
RED RYDER

By Fred Harman


WHAT YOU THINK-UM DOWN HERE?
IT MAY BE ONLY A FOOD CELLAR — OR MEBBE A —
ME CLIMB DOWN WITH YOU, RED RYDER!
NOW FOR A MATCH!
IT PLENTY DARK!
DARK, HUH! HOW'S THIS?
EE-YOW! WE TRAPPED!

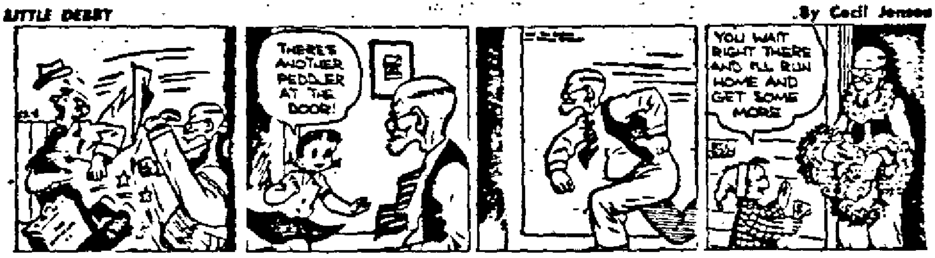
THE BERRYS

By Carl Grubert


BR-R-R! I DON'T CARE IF I EVER SEE ANOTHER STORM WINDOW!
I HATE TO TELL YOU, DEAR...BUT YOU FORGOT TO FINISH IN YOUR ROOM...
OH NO I DIDN'T!
THEN HOW COME YOU LEFT THREE SCREENS AND PUT UP ONLY ONE STORM WINDOW?
I'M BETTING THREE TO ONE ON AN EARLY SPRING!

LITTLE DEBBY

By Cecil Jensen


THERE'S ANOTHER PEDDLER AT THE DOOR!
YOU WAIT RIGHT THERE AND I'LL RUN HOME AND GET SOME MORE

Personal
PROBLEMS?

Consult

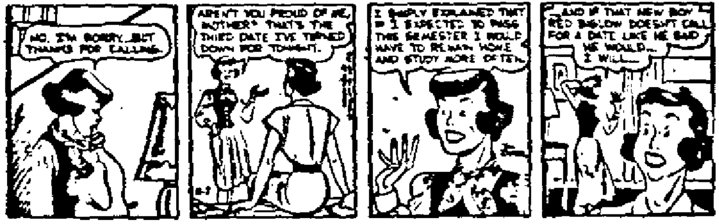
Dr. Franzblau's

GUIDE TO THE PERPLEXED

In Sunday COMPASS today

CANDY

By Tom Dorr


NO, I'M SORRY...BUT THANKS FOR CALLING.
AREN'T YOU PROUD OF ME, MOTHER? THAT'S THE THIRD DATE I'VE TURNED DOWN FOR TONIGHT.
I SIMPLY EXPLAINED THAT IF I EXPECTED TO PASS THIS SEMESTER I WOULD HAVE TO REMAIN HOME AND STUDY MORE OFTEN.
...AND IF THAT NEW BOY RED BIGLOW DOESN'T CALL FOR A DATE LIKE HE SAID HE WOULD... I WILL...

How the Post Office Looks at Loyalty

(Continued from Page 6)

[illegible] that are correct. But from the mere fact that a certain percentage of persons who have been discharged under the loyalty order are of a particular [illegible] or a particular [illegible] it does not necessarily follow that there has been discrimination. It may well be, and very likely or very probably is the case that more people of these particular groups happened to have been misled by some propaganda — or other radical propaganda."

[illegible] especially the last sentence. The argument to this effect was one of the sentences which made me feel that we were going in the direction of fascism, American style, after [illegible].)

I put this case to the Court:

ROGGE: Suppose out of 125 all but two had been Jews and Negroes, and they all came in with the same situation, as you have [illegible] assurance they would [illegible] that it has not been on any basis of discrimination. Does your Honor say we are not entitled to a hearing?

THE COURT: I am not interested in the race, nationality, religion or color of the plaintiffs or other employees who have lost their jobs under the loyalty program. I am not going to draw an inference that because certain groups predominate therefore there has been discrimination against that group. I think that is a very dangerous approach to make."

(What [illegible] we have to find some way of [illegible] the judge [illegible] the charge of discrimination is a very dangerous one for me to make. What the judge did here is comparable to what many people did with reference to Peekskill. What really happened at Peekskill is too ugly for them to face. So they blame the victims and then they can [illegible] from their minds the [illegible] of American fascism.)

* * *

A little later he brushed me off with this: "I do not think the courts have a right to supervise the administration of executive departments."

In his written opinion he declared:

"The expediency, the desirability and the policy of the President's Loyalty Order may not be reviewed by the Court."

Two paragraphs later he piously observed that no one would want to see the First Amendment right of freedom of speech "whittled away by any tribunal, least of all this Court."

I said to myself more positively than ever that I would take the case to the Court of Appeals where it is now, and get the judge reversed, and if the Court of Appeals did not reverse him, that I would go to the Supreme Court and get him reversed there. That was before Justice Murphy died.

* * *

I would tell you about other cases, but one further instance [illegible] me — that of a woman in Chicago. When some of the material which the FBI had so meticulously collected petered out, the examiner said to her: "Don't you think that subconsciously you are in favor of communism?"

Outrageous as the conduct of the Government has been, the Government has found a way of making it even worse. Under Public Law 808 the Government has set up "security hearings". In these cases the "loyalty" of the victim is no longer in question. He is deemed to be a loyal American. However, he is held a "bad security risk." This is generally on the ground that while he is loyal, one or more of his associates, or more often associates of his associates, are "suspicious" as far as "security" is concerned. Here that is the logical result of the Loyalty Order.

* * *

One of my clients, we shall refer to him as Mr. Z, had one of these security hearings. My associate, Mr. Goldman, represented him. Here are some excerpts from the record, which will speak for themselves.

MR. GOLDMAN: The Government further contends that it is conceivable that a person in your position may seriously jeopardize the security program of any construction. Do you think it is conceivable you could jeopardize the security aspect of any program of construction? You think it is conceivable that you could jeopardize it?

MR. Z: I don't see any way, sir.

MR. GOLDMAN: You don't see any way?

MR. Z: I don't see.

MR. GOLDMAN: In other words, it is inconceivable?

MR. Z: Yes, it is inconceivable.

MR. GOLDMAN: I would like to ask the Chairman this question. Is the phrase "it is conceivable" in interpreting Section 808 and regulations thereunder, the standard when removal is justified? Take an extreme case. Out of a thousand possibilities there would be one remote chance that a person might jeopardize the security aspect of a program. Is that what "conceivable" is meant to be?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is what it is.

MR. GOLDMAN: In other words, the burden upon us here is infinitely greater than under the Loyalty Act, because under the Loyalty Order there must be a reasonable doubt. Here the question is whether it is conceivable or not?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

* * *

MR. GOLDMAN: So, in other words, Mr. Chairman, though it may be — for the sake of argument we shall assume Mr. Z is thoroughly loyal as far as his own mind is concerned, nevertheless because of an association which the Government does not necessarily believe or have reason to believe, may be detrimental, but merely can conceive that association would result in possible detriment to the Government, that person may be removed in accordance with these regulations?

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Nods head.)

MR. GOLDMAN: I may say this is the most extreme language to which I have found the security regulations carried. May I ask how the employee can possibly meet this burden? How can the employee possibly remove it from the realm of conception and make it inconceivable? Is there any procedure he can follow to make that allegation inconceivable? How can he possibly take it out of the realm of conception? I can conceive even the most reliable and trusted person may walk in a bar and meet "subversive characters" and not know they are subversive and it would be conceivable that the characters would put papers out of his pocket. I don't see how the employee could meet the burden of proof in this proceeding. Is there anything or any way in which he can satisfy the Government it was inconceivable?

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't know of any.

BOARD MEMBER Z: That is his responsibility."

* * *

Subsequently the Board tried to moderate its position slightly. But it is time that those who try come before these new special "Security Boards" will win few, if any, of them. After all, if mere suspicion in the minds of the Board members is enough, how can anyone answer the charges?

Another client of ours received word one day that he had been cleared of loyalty charges brought against him under the Loyalty Order. This clearance came through the Civil Service Commission, which had sent him interrogatories. A few days later he received a different type of letter. This one informed him that he must face a Security Board hearing on the grounds that he was a bad "security risk". What is he to do now?

MONDAY: The Case of Harold Christoffel.

FIRST IN THE EAST FOR WINTER VACATIONS

LAKEWOOD

[illegible]

ALLABEN [illegible]

ANNE MANOR [illegible]

HOTEL FEDER [illegible]

CAPITOL [illegible]

GRADUS [illegible]

GRAND UNION [illegible]

GREENWOOD [illegible]

MADISON [illegible]

KENMAR [illegible]

MAJESTIC [illegible]

NEW LAKEWOOD [illegible]

OAK COURT HOTEL [illegible]

PINEWOOD [illegible]

PRINCETON [illegible]

OSTROVSKY'S [illegible]

ROYALE [illegible]

SHERIDAN [illegible]

STAHL'S [illegible]

VENDOME [illegible]

WASHINGTON [illegible]

Traymore HOTEL

"YOU GET MORE AT THE TRAYMORE"

[illegible]

50 MI. NEW YORK

MANANABCO

[illegible]

OPENING DECEMBER 23

FOR WINTER SEASON

- Skating, tobogganing, winter sports
- Full athletic and social staff
- Entertainment and cultural programs
- Tops in food—Luxurious lounge
- Low winter rates—

Limited accommodations

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Lakewood by De Luxe Buses $2.80

ATLANTIC CITY $4.20

PUBLIC SERVICE

[illegible]

BEAVER LODGE

[illegible]

ARE YOU ON YOUR CHRISTMAS LIST?

Treat Yourself To A Splendid Winter Vacation!

WINTER SPORTS

PAINTING & CRAFTS

ENTERTAINMENT

OPENS DEC. 23

CHESTERS

[illegible]

JUG HILL

[illegible]

ARROWHEAD

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

East Hook

[illegible]

FIELDSTONE

[illegible]

Hewitt

'Justice' In The Bronx

(Continued from Page 3)

[illegible] Hewitt.

This key witness was Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach. When Hewitt was before the Canwell Committee in July of 1948 he named two University of Washington professors as having attended a six-week secret Communist training school in the summer of 1931. One was Rader. The other was Dr. Gundlach, then an associate professor of psychology.

[illegible]

The Gundlach testimony would have brought to light a crucial discrepancy in Hewitt's. The summer school at the University of Washington is divided into two semesters. University records show Rader taught the first part of the summer in 1931. Gundlach the second.

[illegible]

[illegible]

'Land Is Life' Dinner

A "Land Is Life" dinner sponsored by the Brooklyn Division of the Jewish National Fund will be held Sunday night at the Hotel St. George.

REMINDER—Catherine Cramer of Albany poses prettily to remind motorists that new license plates go on sale Monday! [illegible]

Probers Hear 1931 Spy Tale

Washington, Dec. 3 (UP)—A New York instrument designer testified today he worked with the FBI back in 1931 trying to trap a spy suspect who wanted plans for a secret battleship gun mechanism.

William M. Disch of Elmhurst, Long Island, told the House Un-American Activities Committee he knew the suspect only as "Bert." He said "he thinks" Bert hid FBI agents [illegible] the Russian trading agency.

[illegible]

Air Crash In Storm Kills 20 Brazilians

Sao Paulo, Brazil, Dec. 3 (UP)—A plane crash in a rainstorm killed 20 Brazilians yesterday. Only two aboard survived.

Morris Blasts Raise for Mayor

(Continued From Page 3)

[illegible]

John E. Carton, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Assn., said he favored the raises for officials but wanted patrolmen to be upped from $4,196 to $5,000 a year.

Referendum Urged

[illegible]

Daniel L. Kurshan, executive director of the Citizens Budget Commission, argued that the raises for the Board of Estimate should be [illegible] smaller and that councilmen should get none at all.

Others who argued against the pay boosts were [illegible], representing the Communist Party; Gabriel A. Wechsler, general secretary of the City Fusion Party; [illegible], president of the Property Owners Union of Queens County, and [illegible], president of the West of Central Park Assn.

Kenney for Bigger Boost

Councilman Charles Keegan, Bronx Democrat, chairman of the Council's Finance Committee, said the raises were too small, that the Mayor should get $75,000 a year.

He announced that the committee will consider the bill in executive session Wednesday. The Democratic majority on the committee is expected to report it favorably and push it through to final passage at Thursday's Council meeting.

Name Darby Senator

Topeka, Dec. 3 (UP)—Harry Darby, long a master politician but never a candidate, was named by Gov. Frank Carlson to be Kansas' new U. S. Senator today. The new senator will fill the unexpired term of the late Republican Senator Clyde M. Reed.

The Middle East

Frisch Raps Dorothy Thompson

Daniel Frisch, president of the Zionist Organization of America, last night charged anti-Zionists with advocating "regimentation rather than Americanism" in their attempt to undermine the economic reconstruction of Israel and its Jewish [illegible] in the U. S.

In an open letter to Dorothy Thompson, Frisch characterized as "a hoax" and as "pure invention" the "canard" of dual political allegiance leveled against American Zionists by her in an address delivered under the auspices of the American Council for Judaism in Philadelphia.

JDC, ORT Disavow Action With Anti-Zionists

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the American ORT Foundation denied yesterday that they had joined with anti-Zionist spokesmen and the Holy Land [illegible] Emergency Liaison Committee in a demand that the UN take immediate steps to aid Arab refugees.

A JDC statement said it had taken steps to disassociate its name from a plea for further aid to Arab refugees signed by the American Council of Voluntary Agencies but which it had learned was being issued to the press for publication by HELP.

"As a humanitarian organization, the JDC endorses the principle of UN help to all refugees suffering from privation and hunger, of whatever nationality or faith, in the Near East," the JDC said, adding that it, however, "does not endorse the program or aims of HELP, and is not willing that its name should be used in the furtherance of HELP's aims."

Angell Warns Israel Against 'Nationalism'

Declaring that he had been an ardent Zionist for a quarter of a century because he shared a Christian's sense of guilt for the persecution of the Jews, Sir Norman Angell, British author and Nobel Prize winner, declared Friday night that Israel can become "a true bastion of Western civilization" provided it avoids "destructive nationalist [illegible]."

He spoke to the American Council for Judaism.

Brief Reports:

Tel Aviv, Dec. 3 (ONA)—David Horowitz, Director General of the Finance Ministry, denied today that the government was planning to compel citizens to declare their gold holdings.

Tel Aviv, Dec. 3 (ONA)—Histadrut last night adopted a resolution freezing wages for 1950 at their present levels. Mapam representatives opposed the measure and announced that they would appeal to the forthcoming session of the Histadrut Council next month.

ENGEL'S

[illegible]

NOT IRREGULARS NOT SECONDS

But All First Quality Merchandise

Dan River sheets rated with best by C. U.	80 square percale quilt covers
Lady Pepperell fitted crib sheets—pillow cases	Glengary all wool blankets
Cannon bath towels—dish towels—gift towel sets boxed	Chenille and jacquard bed spreads
Birds Eye diapers — baby blankets—carriage sets	[illegible] satin rayon [illegible] pillows

$20,000 WORTH OF THE FINEST WHITE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT BAZAAR PRICES

GREATER NEW YORK

ANNUAL JEWISH LABOR BAZAAR

St. Nicholas Arena [illegible] Dec. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

PROCEEDS TO COMBAT ANTI-SEMITISM AND DISCRIMINATION

Bazaar Office:

27 Union Square West — Oregon [illegible]

[illegible]

OUTLAW THE ATOM BOMB

COME TO THE PEOPLES RALLY FOR PEACE!

Hear About . . .

Atomic Energy for Peace Versus Atomic Weapons for War

Should Nazi War Power Be Restored?

Atlantic Alliance Against The Soviet Union

The Cold War and Our Civil Liberties

Why the War Propaganda Against the Soviet Union?

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

MONDAY • DEC. 5 • 7:30 P. M.

Speakers:

HON. JULIUS KATZ-SUCHY

Minister Plenipotentiary, Poland's Permanent Delegate to the United Nations

REV. [illegible], [illegible]

DONALD HENDERSON,

[illegible]

D. JOHN BOGGE	JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
HOWARD FAST	DR. JOHN A. KINGSBURY
RICHARD MORFORD	WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH
[illegible]	CHARLES P. HOWARD

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END THE COLD WAR—BUILD THE PEACE FRONT

THE SUNDAY COMPASS SPORTS

64 DECEMBER 4, 1949

3 Hoop Bills Due In Garden This Week

By GARY FISKE

A heavy schedule of college basketball is in store for local addicts this week as the court sport swings into high gear with three Garden doubleheaders and a number of important college gym games.

Tuesday night will see the Garden unveiling of Frank McGuire's St. John's team as it takes on Louisiana State while the second half of the bill pits Oregon State against NYU.

The Redmen introduce a nifty pair of rookies in Bob Zawoluk, 6-6 senior and Jack McMahon, the kid they are calling the new Dick McGuire. St. John's has racked up all its [illegible] so far and the early line remains that they rate the second spot behind Nat Holman's hopped-up Beavers.

LSU brings in six letter winners and a 6-11 sophomore, [illegible] Johnson. The Bengals dropped seven of 13 conference affairs last year.

NYU, anxious to make up for its disappointing opening loss to Vanderbilt, faces a veteran Oregon State team which showed a 24-12 mark last year and has lost only three veterans, [illegible] Cliff Crandall, an All-America forward.

Thursday night has City-Southern Methodist and LIU-Kansas State, the most tempting card of the early season.

City was surprised by SMU early last season, but as it turned out, it wasn't the [illegible] many thought because the Mustangs went on to have an [illegible] record. Doc Hayes, the coach, says this club is much stronger.

LIU, highly impressive Thursday night, runs into a tough one in Kansas State, which it beat [illegible] last year. The Wildcats have eight lettermen back, including a 6-8 senior, Lewis Hitch, who should give Sherman White an interesting evening.

Dear old Rutgers makes a Garden appearance with NYU Saturday, but the big one is the return of the wild Rhode Island State Rams, who keep things hopping whether it be for the fans in the front pews or their opponents.

The wild ones have lost Sal Schiafani and Ken Goodwin, but reports have the Rams loaded with metropolitan sophomore talent.

Other than the Garden, Rutgers has an affair early in the week on Tuesday with Columbia in town and Kings Point invades Manhattan the same night. Columbia is at Colgate and at Syracuse late this week, which should provide an accurate line on the Lions.

St. Francis is busy twice with Villanova away, Wednesday, and Manhattan at home in the 14th Regiment Armory, Friday.

Brooklyn College, enjoying a tempest between the sports writers and basketball coach Al Badgett because of the ridiculous Brooklyn schedule, is slated to run it up Friday night against Pratt Institute. The Kingsmen are up at Niagara for a tough one tonight.

BOB ZUPPKE, FAMOUS old Illinois coach, is honored by the Touchdown Club. Arthur French (left) makes presentation. Chick Meehan (right) looks on. The award was for a "permanent contribution to football."

Associated Press Photo

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS By Hix

THE FATE OF HENRY HUDSON— [illegible] HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN!
"SKUNK CONTROL"
A [illegible] DEVICE CLOSES HEN-HOUSE DOORS AT DUSK AND OPENS THEM IN THE MORNING— THUS SHUTTING OUT NIGHT-MARAUDING SKUNKS!

Pennon, $22.10, Takes Feature

By EYE-Q

Coral Gables, Dec. 3—Long shots continued to be the story in the third Tropical racing program today, but there was something of a tendency to formful racing as three favorites came home. Two horses paid better than $30.

B. W. Fischer's Pennon paid the highest price of the day by taking the feature event, the [illegible] allowance, at $22.10. This one also beat Mi Preferido, supposed to be the best horse in Cuban racing, and the eight-horse field.

Pennon covered the six furlongs in the fast time of 1:12 1/5 to edge [illegible] and [illegible] Day. The four-year-old gelding was given a smooth ride by apprentice Sammy Boulmetis and had the lead from the head of the stretch to the wire.

The horse had been a disappointment at Jersey recently and had shown his best races in the middle-distances. But since the Jersey layoff, he has been worked steadily by jockey [illegible] here at Tropical, and he was fit for this one.

The fifth race produced some interesting betting angles for many who have been following the "info" of a national racing comic strip. That author gave [illegible] as a hot one for the Tropical opening card almost a week in advance.

When the horse was scratched, that writer claimed that his publicity scared the owners, who were looking for a price. [illegible] went in the fifth yesterday, but without any comment from the [illegible].

He went off at almost seven to one and ran along all the way, but [illegible] was too quick for him and he [illegible] paying [illegible].

Boulmetis had a double on the afternoon. . . . There are plenty of tourists showing up to this vacationland daily, but the track is not getting the action. Once again the attendance and betting totals were [illegible] below last year's returns on the corresponding day. . . . The visitors aren't taking to the [illegible] prices of the local [illegible].

DAN FOLDBERG will captain Army football team next year, it was announced Friday. Foldberg is an end, and a real good one.

Associated Press Photo

Lions' President Quits

Detroit, Dec. 3 (AP) — D. Lyle Fife, president of the Detroit Lions football company, resigned today and was succeeded by Edwin J. Anderson. He had headed the Detroit entry in the National Football League since 1948. His resignation was based on "personal reasons."

AP Tropical Selections

[illegible]

The Week's Sports Schedule

[illegible]

Tropical Results

[illegible]

Irish Runner Here

John Barry, American-born Irish distance runner, arrived here Friday and said he would begin a four-year course at Villanova in February. He will appear in indoor meets this season.

EYE-Q PICKS

Tropical Park

[illegible]

Penn's Plan Is Defended By Stassen

Boston, Dec. 3 (AP)—University of Pennsylvania president Harold E. Stassen today denounced any implication that Penn's "mass scholarships" were given for athletic ability. He expressed surprise at a report that Harvard intends to drop Penn in football because of these scholarships.

Stassen said he is ready to take up the latter with Harvard president James B. Conant.

Harvard athletic director William J. Bingham touched off the tempest yesterday by saying he favored dropping Penn. Bingham said "We can't compete against their mass scholarships."

Under the system, each of Pennsylvania's 50 state senators may nominate three students for a tuition scholarship, Stassen explained. He declared "these scholarships are not connected with athletics in any way."

Tropical Entries

[illegible]

BASKETBALL RETURNS to Garden [illegible]

LaMotta to Fight Villemain Friday

By BILL MAHONEY

Jake LaMotta, the lovable champion of the middleweights—if only anybody knew it—will put his granite chin on display here next week for the first time since he won the title. He will go against Robert Villemain of France in a non-title 10-rounder in the Garden.

To clear up any confusion on that, it is true that everybody knows Jake to be champion of the middleweights.

The Garden, as a matter of fact, was booked ahead for a couple of weeks following Friday night's fight [illegible]

[illegible]

Irish Wind Up Against SMU; Heavy Choice

[illegible]

[illegible]

Snead Named Best of Pros

[illegible]

Giants Engage Eagles Here

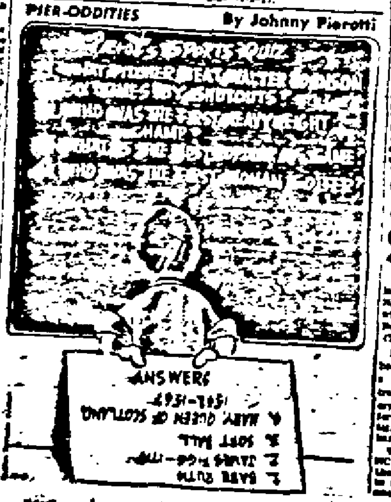
[illegible]

Army Schedules Michigan, Stanford

West Point, Dec. 3 (AP)—Army today announced a 1950 football schedule which includes Stanford and Michigan.

[illegible]

PIER-ODDITIES By Johnny Pierotti



SPORTS QUIZ
WHO WAS THE FIRST HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP?
ANSWERS
1. BABE RUTH
2. JAMES FIGG
3. SOFT BALL
4. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTLAND

7 Colleges Face Sanity Code Ban

Chicago, Dec. 3 (AP)—[illegible] "sanity" code today was recommended to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. [illegible] NCAA [illegible] New York Jan. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY COMPASS SPORTS

DECEMBER 4, 1949

Yanks Seek Top Pitcher In Big Deal

By JACK ORR

The Yanks will go into the minor league baseball meetings at Baltimore Monday looking—as who isn't?—for a top-flight pitcher. That's what general manager George Weiss confided to newsmen Friday, not admitting that the guy they're after is Ray Scarborough, the sharp Washington righty who won 13 games for the last-place Senators.

GEORGE WEISS

Weiss said that he had talked trade with six of the seven other American League clubs, and he admitted that the Bombers "have a fair chance of making a deal."

Somebody asked Weiss if he thought the Yanks were good enough to win another world championship in 1950, but he didn't bite.

"Oh, no," he laughed, "you don't get me on that one. Look what happened to Veeck."

Last off-season Bill Veeck, then president of the Indians, said his club was sure to repeat. It finished third.

[illegible]

"I think we have a fair chance of making a deal," Weiss said, "either at Baltimore or later. But you never know. Anyway, I've learned that 90 per cent of building a winning club is what you bring up from your own farm clubs and only five per cent what the other guy wants to give you."

Weiss told the crowded press conference that the Yankee management had been concerned with players keeping themselves in [illegible] this Winter.

"All our players have been given thorough physical examinations and we're keeping careful check on them, even in their home towns," he said.

Joe DiMaggio is undergoing a lot of dental work, Weiss said, and Bob Porterfield and Hank Bauer have had their tonsils out. All the Yankees report their weight at regular intervals.

Weiss said he was very high on Jim Delsing, the young outfielder who finished up with the Yanks this year. He hit .396 in nine games for the Yanks after having hit .317 for Kansas City.

Lost in Shuffle

"We're bringing him up quietly," said Weiss, "as he doesn't get much publicity. But we could sell him for $[illegible] in a minute and if we did that, you would hear plenty about him."

Meanwhile the Dodgers and the Giants continued to stalk their quarry—also pitchers. The Giants are after a Brave pitcher while the Dodgers would like to snag a Cardinal relief pitcher, Ted Wilks, if they can get him.

Branch Rickey, the flying Dodger ambassador, planed to St. Louis Friday and then headed back this way with Card boss Fred Saigh aboard. They were to talk trades on the flight here.

"I had to come here," Rickey said, "because more than ever before I must get certain players for my club. I won't name names, but I will say the Dodgers must have pitchers and we're looking to the Cards for help there."

Rickey was to be host to other National League club presidents at a "no-business-talk" dinner at the [illegible] Hotel Saturday night.

Phillies, A's To Continue Television

Philadelphia, Dec. 3 (AP)—Officials of both Philadelphia major league clubs said today that television is the greatest thing to happen to baseball since radio.

Bob Carpenter, president of the Phillies, and Connie Mack Jr., Athletics board director, announced their clubs would televise "as many games as the local stations can handle" and would broadcast home and away games.

Broadcasting of home and road games is new in Philadelphia. Only the home games have been aired up to now.

The executives were enthusiastic in support of television. They said television "hurt a little" last season but pointed out that attendance of the [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible].

Braves' Accent 'em Youth

Boston, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Braves' future policy will accent youth, president Lou Perini said today when he revealed his club would have the league's largest array of rookies in training at Bradenton, Fla., next spring.

Perini listed 10 youthful products of the Braves' farm system, plus Billy Allen, a Rochester [illegible] pitcher.

Previously the Braves generally had the smallest number of rookies in the league.

"That never will happen again," Perini said. "It is evident that the Braves' future must depend upon our farm system because we are in a league where money against [illegible] major leader [illegible]."

Stanley Woodward Says

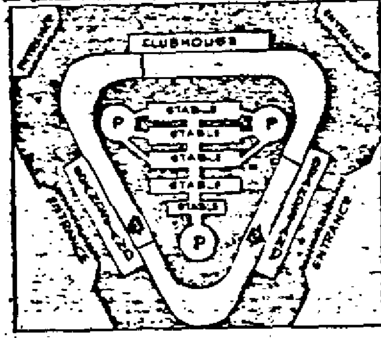
Everybody Can Make Money—On Patented Woodward Plan

The Thoroughbred Racing Association works on the theory that a little vice—synonym for gambling—is all right, but a lot of it is bad. That's why it let off a blast against the prospect of night-time racing the other day.

Never fear, my brother horse-lovers, it will come. The state legislators will stand [illegible] reduced taxes only so long, and then they will go ahead and legalize it. And if the Thoroughbred Racing Association won't run its tracks at night, the solons will license [illegible] who will, thus putting the T.R.A. out of business.

Knowing that racing will ultimately reach the status of pure unadulterated [illegible] plucking, we herewith submit a race-track plan (see drawing) which will do it as [illegible] as possible.

This plan is not wholly original. The germ of the idea came from one Jos. H. [illegible] the Herald Tribune's spectacular breed-improver. He gave it to us facetiously, after a dead-pan.



It will be seen in the drawing that the track (to be known as [illegible] Downs) is triangular, like the [illegible] track, only more regular. It has three stretches and [illegible] grandstands, one designated "club-house." Also it has [illegible] finishes, one in front of [illegible] grandstand.

The track is designed for a [illegible]-race program, either day or twilight. The races [illegible] finish successively in front of each of the grandstands [illegible] would be run not [illegible].

It will be noted that the stables are in the infield; [illegible] are also subterranean, [illegible] but enough above-ground [illegible] row of ventilating windows [illegible] three feet. They are connected with each other and with three paddocks [illegible] by tunnels. The tunnel [illegible] [illegible] found efficient at the [illegible] Gorgon Dairy, Plainsboro, N. J. All the barns in this [illegible] connected by tunnels with the building where the cows [illegible].

The cows make the trip from stanchion to [illegible] as [illegible] horses, being the world's most stupid animals, would have [illegible].

Now for our program. The first race would start in front of grandstand No. 2 and finish in front of the clubhouse. The second would start in front of grandstand 1 and finish in front of grandstand [illegible]. The third would start in front of the clubhouse and finish in front of grandstand 1.

Most races, except such features as the [illegible] [illegible] and the Dannemora Stakes, would be at five furlongs. As each race finished, horses for the ensuing race, quartered in the [illegible] closest to the starting point, would come out for the parade.

The parade would be timed so that the field would arrive at [illegible] post at the precise minute. In this way there never would be a minute's boredom and horses would always be in action.

Unimaginative people have raised objections to the plan—we [illegible] also involve admission by [illegible] turnstiles—but every objection has been proved unsound.

Objection—The customers would only see one race in three.

Answer—they would have an intimate view of a finish every [illegible] and as good a view of the others as they now have of [illegible] in the Widener Chute.

Objection—Underground infield stables are unfeasible.

Answer—They are not, as proved in dairy-barn tests. They [illegible] warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

Objection—You wouldn't stable enough horses for a [illegible] program.

Answer—You can put a large number of horses in [illegible] stable space and our horses would run two or three times a [illegible] [illegible]. We would shift the fields around to keep the betting [illegible] matching winners with winners. Stake horses of course would run only once a day and all the big stakes would finish in front of the clubhouse. This would increase the demand for admission to the clubhouse which would cost [illegible].

Objection—The betting time is too short. How are you going to get in the money?

Answer—We thought you'd bring that up. We would [illegible] installing a new invention—the Woodward Electro-[illegible]—in back of each seat. The customer would push a numbered button, drop in as many half-dollars as he wanted.

When a result was official, any one holding [illegible] would [illegible] another button and the machine would pay off in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Braves' Rookie Dies

Fort Sumner, N. M., Dec. 3 (AP)—Frank Simon, star minor league pitcher sold to the Boston Braves, was killed early today in an auto wreck.

With the 21-year-old ball player was a New Mexico University student, William B. [illegible], 20, of Hamilton, Ohio. He was taken to hospital for treatment of a possibly fractured spine, cuts and shock.

Simon's auto left U. S. Highway 60 about 11 miles west of Fort Sumner. State Patrolman Floyd [illegible] said it missed a bridge, hurtled 75 feet through the air and crashed into the far bank of a dry creek.

INKY-DINKYS
MANAGER GETS A WORRIED LOOK
HE CAN'T SEE WHETHER HIS—
WEIGHT
WEIGHT
WEIGHT

10¢ THE DAILY COMPASS CITY EDITION

WEATHER: [illegible]

VOLUME I, NO. 173 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1949 34 PAGES

62-[illegible]1144-[illegible]

COMPASS EXCLUSIVE

HEWITT, PET U.S. INFORMER, FOUND —IN BELLEVUE

The continued use of Hewitt as [illegible] that time by the

See I. F. Stone, Page 3

MINERS GO BACK, 3-DAY WEEK SET

Story on Page 3

Stop, Thief! . . . See Ted O. Thackrey, Page 13

Garssons And May Ordered To Jail Now

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—A plea for mercy for former Rep. Andrew W. May (D-Ky.) was turned down today, and he was ordered to start serving an 8 to 24-month sentence for bribery and conspiracy.

[illegible]

"Please, Judge, give me a double sentence and let this man go."

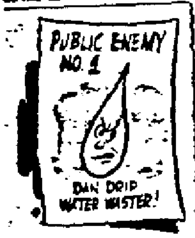
[illegible]

Background of Case

[illegible]

"There's a great man."

[illegible]



Enlist Schools In 'Don't Drip' Campaign

[illegible]

Sold 'Furniture' As Bribe for Apartments

[illegible]

INDEX

[illegible]

TWO MIRRORS [illegible] Technical Sergeants Edward John Brady (left) and John Edward Brady (right) [illegible]

U. N. Divides on Method Of Splitting Holy City

By LEON EDEL

Lake Success, Dec. 1—A 17-nation U.N. subcommittee, in an explosive session today, reaffirmed by a preliminary vote the principle of the internationalization of Jerusalem. It was so completely split on how to carry out that goal, however, that it was expected to reach no conclusive decision before reporting back to the 59-power Special Political Committee.

[illegible]

ON A TOUR of the Stock Exchange yesterday, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery waves to the brokers on the floor from the visitors' gallery. With the British military chief is Robert P. Boylan, Board chairman of the Exchange.

U. N. Votes West's Peace Plan, 53 to 5

The United Nations adopted a 12-point U.S.-British declaration for peace yesterday and then rejected a Soviet peace plan.

[illegible]

Allow Germans to Take Civilian Airways Jobs

[illegible]

Hewitt, Pet Informer, Is Found—In Bellevue

By I. F. STONE

The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of George Hewitt, pet Government witness in radical and alien cases, wanted on perjury charges in the State of Washington, has been cleared up by THE DAILY COMPASS. He is in Ward F1 at Bellevue Hospital.

Government sources, anxious about Hewitt's future usefulness, declared last spring after his collapse during a deportation hearing in Cleveland that he had been stricken with cerebral palsy. But Ward F1 is the neurological ward at Bellevue and Hewitt's condition is diagnosed as "aphasia."

Webster's defines aphasia as "Loss or impairment of the power to use or understand speech, resulting from brain lesion, or, sometimes from functional or emotional disturbances." The psychologist may see some significance in the sudden loss of speech by a man the Government had used as informer and "expert" in many deportation proceedings, and in the famous case of Carl Marzani.

That Hewitt was already suffering from some nervous disorder seems evident from an examination of his recorded testimony before the Canwell Committee, the "Little Dies" Committee of the Washington State Legislature, in July of 1948. When perjury charges were brought against Hewitt, he was spirited out of the committee rooms to Seattle and flown to New York, where he was protected from extradition proceedings.

STONE

The continued use of Hewitt as a witness after that time by the Government, the cruelty of the current deportation drive and the many homes it has broken up justify intrusion on the privacy of Hewitt's sickroom. A study of the second report of the Canwell Committee, which provides a full transcript of all the hearings at which Hewitt appeared, indicates that the committee and the Government should have suspected that there was something wrong with their prize witness.

Three passages may be cited, and the reader may check them for himself at the Library of Congress in Washington or the New York Public Library, both of which have copies of the second Canwell report. On page [illegible], Hewitt is telling of one of four occasions on which he claims to have been with Stalin in Russia. One of these was at a meeting in [illegible], some time between [illegible] and [illegible]—the exact date is not given.

"I was on the [illegible] with Mr. Stalin," Hewitt told the Canwell Committee, "and for a time felt rather proud of myself. I handed the document to Joseph Stalin, the fourth time—the Comintern headquarters. This is—used to be—connected from the Kremlin headquarters, you see. It was not far from the Kremlin—they had a secret passage, of course, in the back from the Kremlin to the Comintern for the Soviet government, because the Soviet government was really [illegible]—the power of it was [illegible] by the Party [illegible], and let me say [illegible] that the government really was the power. It was the Communist party of the Soviet Union that not only was the power over Russia but the power over the entire Communist world. I had difficulty in getting into the Kremlin and I was able to bribe the girl at the switchboard with an American ten-dollar bill."

The quotation is verbatim, uncut and unedited. The sudden change of scene from [illegible] to Moscow, the bribing of "the girl at the switchboard" to get into the Kremlin, would have put [illegible] on guard.

Hewitt was being questioned by William J. Houston, chief investigator for the Canwell Committee. Either Houston was extraordinarily gullible or criminally indifferent to what might have been the babbling of a pathological liar. The record shows no effort by Houston or the committee to make sense of this passage. It might have been [illegible]. This is how the record continues:

Mr. HOUSTON: Well, now was this the time you handed the document—this document to Stalin?

Mr. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

Mr. HOUSTON: Well, do you mean the Kremlin or the Comintern?

Mr. HEWITT: The Comintern building. You see—at a meeting in which they were discussing problems and concerned with the American question—and I gave this to Stalin. He thanked me [illegible] and wondered how I got into the place.

[illegible] Stalin went out later that day and bought a [illegible] for the front door of the Comintern.

Hewitt returned from Moscow in [illegible] and seems to believe that the Communists were out from the first to "get" him but that he was too clever for them. On page [illegible] he explains that the "first attempt

(Continued on Page [illegible])

A ROSE BY some other name will be the Queen of the Pasadena, Cal. [illegible] Tournament of Roses when judges decide between these seven co-eds, chosen from [illegible] entries. The [illegible] will [illegible] her six princesses. In the rear row are (l. to r.) Marion Brown, [illegible] Stewart, Dorothy E. Scott, and Barbara Jones. Front row: Betty Brenner, Dorothy Walsh, and Carole Anne Collins.

Associated Press Photo

Miners Return On 3-Day Basis

The latest soft coal strike ended yesterday, 11 hours after it had begun. John L. Lewis and the [illegible]-man policy committee of his United Mine Workers ordered the [illegible] striking miners back into the pits on the following terms:

1.—Pits to be operated three days a week, while negotiations continue.

2.—UMW to abandon efforts to achieve an industry-wide contract through negotiations with the operators' association, the National Bituminous Wage Conference. Individual operators will be tackled and, as they settle, their pits will be allowed to operate on a full work schedule.

The miners start work Monday and their work week will end Wednesday. During the remainder of the week the union will permit necessary maintenance work.

Thus ended the coal industry's fourth strike since March.

The news was greeted calmly by President Truman, vacationing at Key West, Fla. He declined comment, but aides said he had expected all along that the walkout would end quickly.

His labor adviser John R. Steelman, who declared the UMW decision was "no surprise" to the President, said also: "It is my understanding that the miners and the operators are closer together than they were a few days ago. Both sides have modified somewhat their positions. It's very gratifying."

Neither operators nor union spokesmen would say whether this modification means that the miners are assured a wage increase. Nor was it clear whether the disputants have come closer to ironing out technicalities of the UMW [illegible]-cents-per-ton welfare fund—to which the operators refused to continue contributions after the contract expired June [illegible].

It was evident, though, that something satisfactory to the union had taken place between midnight Wednesday, when the strike began, and 11 a.m. yesterday when it was cancelled.

The midnight walkout came at the end of a three-week truce called after the men had been out on strike for [illegible] days. Throughout the strike and truce the union vainly tried to achieve a contract with the operators.

Yesterday, before the union issued its back-to-work order, the word spread that Truman had decided to wait [illegible] hours before invoking his Taft-Hartley "emergency" injunctive powers. Later Steelman made it evident that the President at no time had expected to use that weapon.

The three-day work week also applies also to [illegible] Eastern Pennsylvania hard-coal miners, Lewis said. They had been working five days per week.

Industry spokesmen were displeased at the news, particularly as it suggested the end of industry-wide bargaining. There appeared to be little confidence that individual operators could long hold out.

George H. Love, of the [illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])

THE CHURCH IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Catholic Workers Told: Vote ACTU Or 'Against God'

By STEPHEN FISCHER

When you chat with representatives of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists in their offices or at labor conventions, you find them kindly, thoughtful men who speak softly, like Roger Larkin, secretary of the New York ACTU.

"We wish we were as powerful as our opponents say we are. Or maybe I should not say that," Larkin remarked the other day in his modest office at 226 Lafayette St.

"All we want is to see the labor movement on such a path that we are not necessary. We would like to wither away. We are mostly an educational institution."

VETERANS' HOSPITALS will get the holiday decorations being made by these Junior Red Cross members at P. S. [illegible], Brooklyn. Front row, left to right, [illegible], William [illegible] and [illegible]. At rear, [illegible] and [illegible].

Perhaps Larkin is over-modest in his estimate of ACTU influence. The actual ACTU membership is only about 6,000. But through the Catholic pulpit its voice is magnified many fold. Of the nation's 15,000,000 organized workers, it is estimated that 6,000,000 are Catholics.

It is in the field, where local union elections are held, that the ACTU operates militantly and explosively. There is little soft-speaking here.

The union member is given his choice—he can vote for ACTU-backed candidates or he can vote "against God."

The pattern is the same throughout the nation. The prime ACTU target is labor's left wing. ACTU opponents invariably are labeled Communists. Anti-Communist statements of the Pope are circulated in industrial communities. As a clincher, the parish priest will say, as Father Henry Paul of Erie, Pa., said recently:

"We warn that should a Catholic deliberately vote for a Communist officer, be he a municipal or a union officer, he is voting against God."

'Chapter and Verse'

Defenders of the ACTU ask its opponents to cite "chapter and verse" when they charge that the ACTU is an instrument of Church interference in internal union affairs.

Here is another "verse" from Father Paul written before a recent election in the Erie local of the United Electrical Workers:

"Must Catholics wait until their priests are slaughtered and convents burned to the ground before they open their eyes. Must they wait until rivers of blood flow down the streets before they join battle with those who are pledged to overthrow the government of the United States of America."

"What is most perplexing is the fact that there are many Catholics working at the General Electric who say publicly that priests have no business interfering in the affairs of their union. Such Catholics are either bad Catholics or just plain stupid."

Similar statements interfering in local union affairs have been issued by Father Joseph [illegible] of Pittsburgh, Father John [illegible] of North East, Pa., Father Anthony [illegible] of Schenectady, Father [illegible] of Camden, Father Thomas J. [illegible] of Lynn, Mass., Father Andrew [illegible] and Father Michael A. [illegible] of Orange, N. J., Father William [illegible] of Elizabeth, N. J., and Father [illegible] of Pittsfield, Mass.

Not all of these priests are necessarily members of the ACTU. But [illegible]

(Continued on Page 23)

72 Million Expended In Jobless Areas

Washington, Dec. 1 (P) — The White House reported today the government channeled [illegible] of aid into 14 states to help ease unemployment during the three months ended Sept. 30, but it wasn't enough.

John R. Steelman, Assistant to President Truman, reported this had benefited these areas but had not provided the answer for others. For them, he said, some additional approach is indicated.

The assistance consisted of government construction contracts and business loans. The program was set up last July in an effort to combat business slumps. Steelman's report covered the first three months of the program.

New York is one of the 14 states with one or more cities on the official list.

Steelman said certain areas "are suffering from a chronic condition unrelated, or related only in a minor way to the economic decline generally experienced. For them, some additional approach is indicated."

He said the unemployed in July, August and September in the [illegible] areas involved totaled about [illegible], or approximately [illegible] per cent of the U.S. total.

Mayor Rests; Gain Reported

Mayor O'Dwyer rested comfortably in Bellevue Hospital yesterday and his physicians said he was showing steady gains in his battle against nervous fatigue, heart strain and a [illegible].

City Hall and newspapers were deluged with phone inquiries about a rumor that O'Dwyer had died. All callers were informed that, quite the contrary, the Mayor appears to be on the mend.

Admitted to the hospital Monday with what had been diagnosed as complete physical and nervous exhaustion, O'Dwyer was found subsequently to be suffering from a cold and heart strain.

THREE WEEKS after the premature birth of twin boys, George and Larry, the delighted Frank [illegible] family got a glimpse of young George through the nursery window of Children's Hospital, Boston. Born in Somerville, Mass., the twins were rushed to the hospital's incubators. Larry is expected to make his appearance soon.

Associated Press Photo

Atlantic Pact Nations Agree on Military Plan

Paris, Dec. 1 (P) — The 12 Atlantic Pact nations reached unanimous agreement after a five-hour session tonight on a plan to defend Western Europe. Top military planners of the Western world hailed the accord as the path to "international peace and security."

Immediately after the session, U. S. Defense Secretary Johnson left by air for Washington to take the plan to President Truman, whose approval will release a billion dollars worth of arms for Europe.

A communique issued by the North Atlantic Defense Committee, made up of the top military planners of the West, said the objective of the plan is "adequate military strength accompanied by economy of resources and manpower."

Russia Not Mentioned

Co-operation in the plan, it said, will foster the "primary purpose of the United Nations—the maintenance of international peace and security."

Russia was not mentioned by name.

The communique said "the principles agreed here will constitute the basis for further effective efforts by the parties, individually and collectively, toward strengthening the common defense. These efforts are still peaceful means; they are not directed against any nation or any people. But the parties are determined that their civilization and institutions shall be safeguarded."

Provisions of Plan

The ministers were reported to have agreed unanimously on:

1. Strategic concept for the integrated defense of the North Atlantic area.

2. Details of a program for the production and supply of armaments and equipment.

3. Co-ordination of planning between the various regional groups (North America, the North Atlantic, Northern Europe, Western Europe and Southern Europe-Mediterranean).

4. The program of defense planning of the North Atlantic Treaty organization.

Nations in the Atlantic Pact are the U. S., Canada, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway and Portugal.

U. S. Widens Loyalty Oath For Unions

Washington, Dec. 1 (P)—The government today tightened its loyalty oath requirement for unions who wish to use the National Labor Relations Board. The change may require an ever greater number of union officers to file the non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Up to now the NLRB has required only officers listed in a union's constitution to file the oaths.

Today the NLRB announced it is changing its rules on Jan. 1 to require the non-Communist oaths from officers whose jobs are not mentioned in a union constitution.

The board said the change is to prevent any union from trying to evade the oath-filing requirement by simply not listing a responsible official's job.

Whenever the board suspects that may be the case, it will order an investigation. If the investigation confirms the suspicion, the union officials will be asked to file the oaths.

NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham has referred the affidavits of some [illegible] union officials to the Justice Dept., but there has been no word from the department.

Quotes Tito as Affirming Loyalty to Communism

Returning from a "long talk with Tito in his home," Swiss Industrial Commissioner [illegible] said yesterday that the Yugoslav premier "will remain faithful to the Communist ideology and will not deviate from it."

[illegible] landed at Zurich airport.

U. S. Giving Secret Support To Fascist Franco, Laski Says

By HAROLD J. LASKI

[illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])

MR. AND MRS. [illegible]

Curran Imports Men For NMU 'Showdown'

By TOM O'CONNOR

[illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])

Ship Line Blasts Acheson Over China Shelling

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Middle East

Iranian Ambassador Confirms Reports of Expulsions of Jews

[illegible]

Arab Infiltrations Continue Unabated

[illegible]

Agreement Gives Arabs Permission to Use Road

[illegible]

Re-elect Wechsler Head Of Friends of Hebrew U.

[illegible]

Brief Reports:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Parley Starts Drive Against Housing Bias

[illegible]

Accuse Georgia Cop Of Klan 'Whitewash'

[illegible]

CAB Blames Plane Crash On 'Reckless' Navy Pilot

[illegible]

Chapman Sworn In

[illegible]

OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

Loyalty Cases Are Core of Anti-Red Drive

[illegible]

[illegible]

* * *

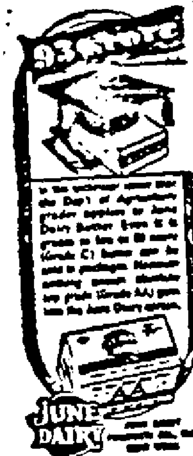
[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

4 More Convicted Reds Post Bond

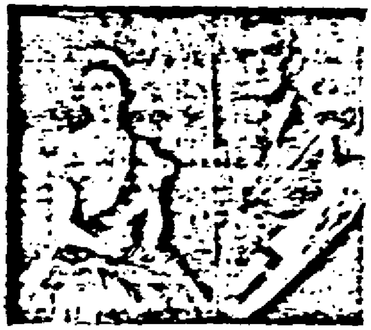
[illegible]



[illegible]

CLEARANCE SALE
500 "High Fired"
CERAMICS
- HAND THROWN
- BRILLIANT COLORS
- UNUSUAL DESIGNS

VALUES from $20 to $35
OUR SALE PRICE $1 – $10
LAMPS on the BOWERY
[illegible] Bowery [illegible] • [illegible]



[illegible]

Hiss Case Documents Matched With Copies

[illegible]

[illegible]

Yugoslavia Places 10 Russians on Trial

[illegible]

Israel, Jordan Are Assigned U. S. Quotas

[illegible]

Fishbein Leaves AMA After 37 Yrs.

[illegible]

THE MAN WHO—

[illegible]

To Compass Readers Only

BROILER

Save up to 40%

Open [illegible] Daily; [illegible] Sat.

MIDSTON MART

[illegible] 23rd Street, New York [illegible]

contemporary design

[illegible]

to-day's house

[illegible]

ISSUE OF THE DAY

Question:

Should husbands and wives be permitted to testify against each other?

[illegible]

—[illegible]

What's Your Opinion?

[illegible]

YES:

Finds Common Law Restrictions Run Counter to Judicial Trend

By [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

NO:

Law Should Not Invade Privacy of Husband-Wife Relationship

By [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

THE READERS' FORUM

Is Voting Your Duty Or Just a Privilege?

Dear Editor:

[illegible]

THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW

By Harry Shorten

THE OPEN DOOR

By ANITA BLADE

[illegible]

Dear Editor:

[illegible]

Isn't Voting a Duty?

Dear Editor:

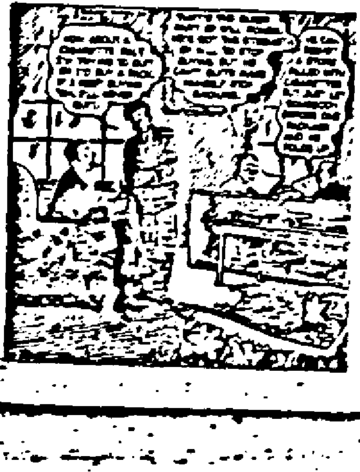
[illegible]

Here We Go Again

Dear Editor:

[illegible]

ALL IN A LIFETIME



To A Certain Labor Leader

Dear Editor:

[illegible]

What's Cooking?

[illegible]

MACARONI WITH [illegible]

[illegible]

Menu for Today

SATURDAY LUNCHEON

[illegible]

FUNNY ANGLES

By Angelo

[illegible]

Hints

[illegible]

My Favorite Recipe

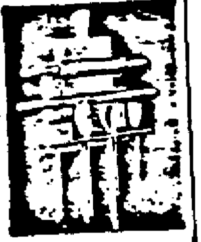
[illegible]

Designs for Living

If last-minute grease spots get on rug or upholstery

The GRAB BAG

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

Guide to the Perplexed

BY DR. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Rules For the Well-Dressed Look As Suggested By Wool Bureau

[illegible]

PETUNIA!

[illegible]

Your Handyman

[illegible]

PUT THIS IN YOUR FILE ...

[illegible]

THE COURSE OF THE WORLD

By MAX WERNER

The Stalking Ghost of the Wehrmacht

WERNER

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

Jennings Perry will return to this space Sunday. He appears regularly in every issue of THE COMPASS except Friday, when Max Werner's military and political analysis appears.

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

MEET THE FOLKS

BY Sam Levenson

LEVENSON

[illegible]

WORD-A-DAY

By BACH

CACOGRAPHY

(kă-kŏg'ră-fĭ) —noun

INCORRECT OR BAD WRITING OR SPELLING

NEW YORK TELL-TALES.

BY PAUL DENIS

DENIS

SHOW PEOPLE [illegible]

HIS FACE WAS FAMILIAR [illegible]

OUR TOWN [illegible]

JUST A CUP OF COFFEE [illegible]

TRUE STORY [illegible]

[illegible]

The Boy Who Thought He Was White

[illegible]

THE DAILY COMPASS

[illegible]

TED O. THACKREY . . . Editor and Publisher

NEW YORK, N.Y., FRIDAY, DECEMBER [illegible], 1949 VOL. I, NO. [illegible]

Stop, Thief

By Ted O. Thackrey

J. Parnell Thomas, the [illegible] Republican Congressman from Allendale, New Jersey, will be sentenced on Dec. 9 for his [illegible] activity against our democratic society.

Congressman Thomas is a thief.

He padded the payroll . . . and took the cash right out of the U.S. Treasury.

He employed a well-known version of the kickback in which it was mostly kick to Thomas and only petty cash back.

During the period he was strutting as the protector of democracy against the dangerous thoughts of citizens radical enough not to agree with him politically, the Representative from Allendale was dipping into the till illegally.

He didn't just think dangerously and feloniously, he acted upon the thought.

He invented employes, certified as to their employment, approved checks made out from the Treasury Department in their names and let them keep the [illegible] share — not for working but for helping him defraud the government — while keeping the lion's share, naturally, for himself. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. Parnell Thomas for a considerable period acted as the chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

He had his hand in the till during the period, for example, that he was investigating the terrible iniquities of the film industry in Hollywood.

It was the position of this petty-larceny crook that he was the country's most qualified judge of what thoughts were "safe" for the American people to see and hear.

It was his fixed idea that if a Hollywood writer interpolated into a script a piece of dialogue to the effect that this would be a better country if democracy were spread around to cover Negroes, Jews and other minority groups, the writer should be [illegible] as an enemy of the state and a probably treasonable fellow, a New Dealer or a Communist, a Red, a traitor.

He was successful for quite a while in his large activities: [illegible] liberals to the point of costing them their means of livelihood, and swindling the Government.

His swindling was on a petty scale.

But as his Character Assassination, That was on a grand scale indeed.

His greatest crime is one which has no legal definition, and which we have not yet as a people gotten around to penalizing.

After a year's series of delays during which Congressman Thomas evaded trial on the fraud charges, the evidence against him proved so overwhelming in the first two days of testimony that he gave up. [illegible] "nolo contendere" — a legal term for "no contest."

Its effect was to present no defense against the charges and the evidence, leaving no alternative except a finding of guilty . . . and throwing himself on the mercy of the court. [illegible]

The judge released the Congressman under bail of [illegible].

[illegible]

We are inclined to go along with the bard who has [illegible]:

[illegible]

Still, we haven't quite yet reached the point in our public mores of being willing to excuse theft, even petty theft, on the ground that the thief was an ardent anti-Red, though we are excusing other serious crimes on that score.

There is the ethical problem remaining of course for Congressman Thomas' fellow Representatives [illegible]

Is it possible that there are any other Members of the House who are picking up pin money by the alleged employment of [illegible] secretaries? [illegible]

"JUST A FRIENDLY LITTLE GAME"

WEST REICH'S 'ADVANCES'

By ERNEST LEISER

[illegible]

Portraits

By [illegible]

They Need Our Help

[illegible]

Youth Has Its Say

By [illegible]

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

BUCK ROGERS, 25th CENTURY, A. D.

By Bob Barton and Murphy Anderson

CYNTHIA

By Irving Novick

TIPPIE AND CAP STUBBS

By Edwina

I'VE BEEN CHEATED!

LITTLE PEDRO

By William de la Torre

BOZO

By Reardon

TIME FOR FUN

By Bob Tippett

[illegible]

JANE ARDEN

By Barrett and Ross

MAYBE WENDY IS RIGHT, JANE— MAYBE I SHOULD SELL OUT—
BUT I JUST CAN'T BRING MYSELF TO DO IT— I'D FEEL LIKE I WAS BEING [illegible] TO JOE IF I DID!
HE ALWAYS DREAMED OF HAVING HIS OWN AIRLINE — AND WE HAD SUCH A GOOD START WHEN HE WAS KILLED IN THE CRASH!
I ADMIRE YOUR COURAGE, SUE— YOU'LL FIND A WAY TO LICK YOUR TROUBLES!
I'M GOING TO DO A FEATURE STORY ON YOU — IT MIGHT HELP!

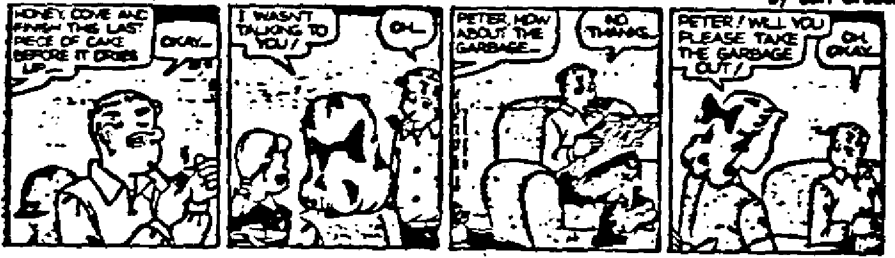
RED RYDER

By Fred Harman

I'VE RANSACKED THE PLACE, BUT CAN'T FIND A THING, LITTLE BEAVER!
YOWIE! RUG SLIP-UM!
LOOK-UM! DOOR UNDER RUG, RED RYDER!
A TRAP DOOR!

THE BERRYS

By Carl Grubert


HONEY, COME AND FINISH THIS LAST PIECE OF CAKE BEFORE IT DRIES UP—
OKAY—
I WASN'T TALKING TO YOU!
OH—
PETER, HOW ABOUT THE GARBAGE—
NO THANKS.
PETER! WILL YOU PLEASE TAKE THE GARBAGE OUT!
OH, OKAY.

LITTLE DEBBY

By Cecil Jensen

WHOA! THERE'S TUGWIT— STEADY BOY
HYA TUGWIT
I JUST GOT MY ALLOWANCE— CARE TO SHARE A SODA?
GEE, I'LL SAY! WAIT TILL I TIE UP OLD BLACK BEAUTY
NICE HORSE YOU'VE GOT— WE'LL BRING HIM THE STRAW

Going to the movies?
•
—Read—
THE DAILY COMPASS
MOVIE GUIDE
•
New York's only complete motion picture listing
•
One of many COMPASS features

CANDY

By Tom [illegible]

IRVING'S FATHER DOESN'T LIKE ME, CANDY.
HE DOESN'T THINK I'M [illegible] TO LOOK AT— AND NOT TOO BRIGHT, ALSO— BUT IRVING TOLD HIM—
HE SPOKE RIGHT UP AND SAID YOU SHE'S ABSOLUTELY THE BEST I CAN DO—
—WITH THAT [illegible] OF A CAR WE'VE GOT."

[illegible]

A Station With 'Guts' Hits Chicago Racism

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Radio Highlights

[illegible]

Television Highlights

[illegible]

Radio Timetable

[illegible]

...Today in Television...

[illegible]

Coy Lauds Radio's Role in Politics

[illegible]

LISTEN [illegible]

[illegible]

Hardwicke Replaces Wanamaker as 'Caesar' Director

[illegible]

MOVIE GUIDE

Friday, December 2, 1949

[illegible]

MANHATTAN—Times Square

[illegible]

'Samson' Is Shorn In Met Staging

[illegible]

STEVENS

VINAY

[illegible]

THE OPERA

[illegible]

AT THE OPERA

[illegible]

EMBASSY CLUB

[illegible]

ABDUCTION FROM THE SERAGLIO - MOZART

THE GROUP

[illegible]

CHILDREN'S SHOW

[illegible]

"THE CLOSING DOOR": [illegible]

Opera Workshop Offers 'Seraglio'

[illegible]

Negro Women's Program

[illegible]

'Awake and Sing'

[illegible]

LAST 3 WEEKS!

A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE

BOBBY CLARK

AS THE GIRLS GO

BALLETS DE PARIS

BORN YESTERDAY

GENE LOCKHART

DEATH OF A SALESMAN

RALPH BELLAMY

DETECTIVE STORY

MAE WEST

DIAMOND LIL

GILBERT & SULLIVAN

LAST 2 WEEKS

ANN HARDING

GOODBYE MY FANCY

KISS ME, KATE

COLE PORTER

LEND AN EAR

MAURICE SCHWARTZ

"YOSELE"

YIDDISH ART

LOST IN THE STARS

MISS LIBERTY

HENRY FONDA

MISTER ROBERTS

EMLYN WILLIAMS

MONTSERRAT

REGINA

MARC BLITZSTEIN

JANE PICKENS

MARTIN PINZA

SOUTH PACIFIC

TEXAS, LI'L DARLIN'

KENNY DELMAR

KATHARINE CORNELL

THAT LADY

EVANS BEST

THE BROWNING VERSION

KNOX NOLAN

THE CLOSING DOOR

MASSEY CHRISTIANS

THE FATHER

MARTITA HUNT

THE MADWOMAN OF CHAILLOT

TOUCHARD

RAY BOLGER

WHERE'S CHARLEY?

YES, M'LORD

TODAY'S MOVIE

'Story of Molly X,' Or, Prison Can Be Beautiful

—By SEYMOUR PECK

[illegible]

Atom Bomb Movie To Be Shown Tonight

[illegible]

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

[illegible]

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

ROXY
STARTS TODAY
"DANCING IN THE DARK"
TECHNICOLOR
WILLIAM POWELL
STEVENS
DRAKE
DIRECTED BY IRVING REIS · PRODUCED BY GEORGE JESSEL
On Stage!
"DOING THE TOWN"
MINDY CARSON
TOMMY WEST
THE DEBONAIRS
LOS GATOS
CHANDRA KALY

FOX
TOKYO JOE
LATE SHOW TONIGHT

Fallen Idol
SUTTON

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

"DEVIL IN THE FLESH"

Quartet

Fame IS THE SPUR

CRIME and PUNISHMENT

Pinky
RIVOLI

AFFAIR
WORLD OF

ALL THE KINGS MEN
Victoria

THE BIRST FRONT

IRON CROWN
LIDO

THE LAST STOP

MARIA FELIX · PEDRO ARMENDARIZ
ENAMORADA
55th ST.

4th WEEK
MARLENE DIETRICH
"SHANGHAI EXPRESS"
Desire
5th AVE

GEORGE HEWITT

Hewitt Found —In Bellevue

(Continued from Page [illegible])

[illegible]

Judge Hastie Sworn

[illegible]

Wins Loyalty Fight After 2 Years

[illegible]

Curran Brings In NMU Men

(Continued from Page [illegible])

[illegible]

Laski Accuses U. S. on Spain

(Continued from Page [illegible])

[illegible]

[illegible]

On the Labor Front

By THE COMPASS STAFF

IUE Winds Up Convention: Fitzgerald Sees Political 'Payoff'

[illegible]

TWU Confers Today With Transit Board

[illegible]

Nigeria Shootings Bring Protest Strikes

[illegible]

LES MISERABLES — BY VICTOR HUGO

[illegible]

'Vote for ACTU Or Against God'

[illegible]

[illegible]

Tenants' Requests Rejected by Woods

[illegible]

The Political Pot

By THE COMPASS STAFF

Progressive Party to Map Plans For '50 at Weekend Conference

[illegible]

Lodge Urges GOP To Push Rights Bills

[illegible]

Ask Contempt Action Against ILA's Ryan

[illegible]

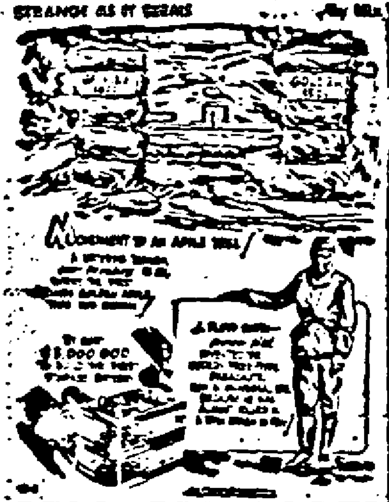
Protest Strike Hits Italy's Industries

[illegible]

Miners Return On 3-Day Basis

[illegible]

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS



Tropical Betting Off for 2d Day

By EYE-Q

[illegible]

Tropical Park Entries

[illegible]

Tropical Park

1 [illegible]

2 [illegible]

3 [illegible]

4 [illegible]

5 [illegible]

6 [illegible]

7 [illegible]

8 [illegible]

LaStarza 8-9 Choice Over Brion Tonight

By [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Neale Shifts Eagles For Giant Game

[illegible]

Tropical Park Results

[illegible]

AP Tropical Selections

[illegible]

[illegible]

Harvard to Stay in Ivy

[illegible]

-ODDITIES By Johnny Pierotti

HAS A MAJOR LEAGUE RECORD FOR BEING CALLED OUT AFTER HITTING HOME RUNS!!
CHARLES BEAUDRY,
DECATHLON CHAMPION, WON THE TITLE WITH ONLY ONE LUNG!

Durocher to Try Gordon as Catcher

By JACK ORR

[illegible]

Trade Talk Gets Hot in Baseball

[illegible]

[illegible]

Doak Asks Off Collier's Team

[illegible]

Grid Refs Issue Blast At Crowley

[illegible]

[illegible]

Indians Drop O'Neill and McKechnie

[illegible]

News: Amateur Got No $

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE DAILY COMPASS SPORTS

THE DAILY COMPASS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1949

LIU Wins Opener, 66-52

NYU Faces Vandy In 2d Garden Game

[illegible]

L.I.U. won the opener, 66-52.

[illegible]

[illegible]

College of Pacific To Play Baylor

[illegible]

Riggs Pro Troupe Has Cleared $1[illegible]

[illegible]

Stanley Woodward Says

Louis Hints At Comeback If He Scores KO

[illegible]

[illegible]

N.Y.U. Needs a Team—Here's How to Get One...

[illegible]

WOODWARD

[illegible]

Mr. Meehan Tells All

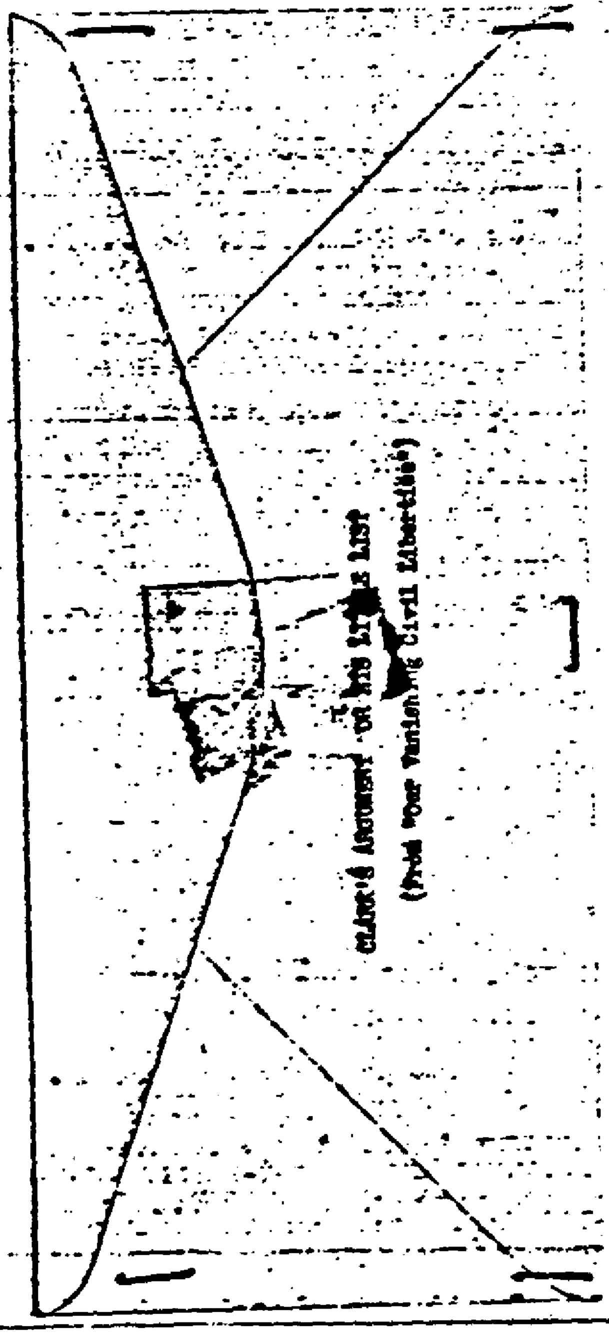
[illegible]

Strictly 60-Minute Teams

[illegible]

SC Group Raps Bill Stern For 'Bias' In Irish Game

[illegible]



CLARK'S ARGUMENT ON HIS LITTLE LIST

(From "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties")

Hubbard
Scatterday

Rosen
Johnson

Clipping from
The Daily Compass, NYC
November 18, 1949
page 6

OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

4/18

Clark's Argument For His Little List

By O. JOHN ROGGE

The American Veterans Committee once requested the House Committee to Investigate un-American Activities to look into seven veterans' organizations which Congressman Biemiller described as "native fascist." A representative of the Committee advised the A.V.C. that such investigations would not take place since the committee considers requests for investigations only when accompanied by "documentary evidence."

In the case of the Eighteen of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, however, the Committee looked for documentary evidence after the investigations began. It was a hopeless search. No such evidence exists.

This is the fifth chapter of O. John Rogge's book, "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," which is being serialized unabridged in THE COMPASS.

After the court convicted the Eighteen for contempt, my associates, Murray A. Gordon and Robert H. Goldman, prepared a legal brief challenging as unconstitutional the Attorney General's ex parte characterization of the JAFRC as "subversive." This brief raised all the numerous constitutional questions involved, and made a specific attack on current legislation, agencies, and committees, which deprive citizens of their civil liberties.

Every American should know the nature of the brief which the Attorney General (then, Tom Clark—ED.) prepared in answer to these charges. Here is an excerpt from the Attorney General's brief (the parenthetical notes are mine):

"The right of the Executive, through his cabinet officer (the Attorney General) thus to characterize the appellant (by listing the JAFRC as "subversive") is grounded in the very roots of the Constitution, supported by the basic principle of the separation of power. This principle is too well understood to need elaborate citation or lengthy argument, for it is as vitally alive today as in the summer of 1787. It is axiomatic that the founders intended the Executive to have certain rather broad powers in the exercise of which he was immune from judicial or legislative process. We take it that among these is the right to speak forth freely to the nation, particularly when, as here, the tenor of the statement is to inform the nation of groups deemed to be operating against the best interests of our constitutional government itself. It is true, as asserted by appellant, that this power in the Executive might be subject to abuse. That is one risk we run inherent in the Constitution, but it is a risk calculated and taken by the founders. Should the Executive overstep himself, there is opportunity to replace him by the elective process, or he may be impeached. . . ."

Do you realize what the Attorney General is trying to say beneath this mass of legal verbiage?

The entire history of American jurisprudence and social theory denies the assumption that the Attorney General's right to smear organizations "is grounded in the very roots of the Constitution," a claim which Clark makes by attempting to equate this right with the principle of the separation of power. Since history can not support such an assumption, the Attorney General gets around it by declaring that "this principle is too well understood to need elaborate citation or lengthy argument."

Thereby the Attorney General excuses himself from the impossible task of supporting that assumption by citation or argument! ". . . too well understood to need citation . . ." Not "too well understood" at all. Such a "principle" is an entirely new and outrageous interpretation of the Constitution, a hand-tailored interpretation to fit the politically out-sized members of the un-American Committee. Such an interpretation is essentially an attack on the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

Whenever the Attorney General breaks forth with such a totally unheard of "interpretation," he pretends that everyone takes it for granted. That is why he says, "It is axiomatic that the founders intended the Executive to have certain rather broad powers in the exercise of which he was immune from judicial or legislative process."

This little sentence puts forward the proposition that the President or his representatives in the cabinet may do as they wish, without regard to law, the courts, or the Constitution. It is the first time in my career that I have seen a brief which argued that the President of the United States has the powers of a dictator.

The Attorney General calls that "axiomatic!"

Here is what American law has had to say on the subject in the past (my italics):

"*Within the sphere of his authority under the Constitution,* the Executive is independent, and judicial process cannot reach him. *But when he exceeds his authority, or usurps that which belongs to one of the other departments, his orders, commands, or warrants protect no one, and his agents become personally responsible for their acts.* The check of the courts, therefore, *consists in their ability to keep the Executive within the sphere of his authority* by refusing to give sanction of law to whatever he may do beyond it, and by holding the agents and instruments of his unlawful action to strict accountability. (Cooley, Constitutional Law, 4 ed. 1931, p. 203.)"

Again, in the *United Public Workers v. Mitchell,* it was recognized that the courts have the right and the duty to *determine* whether the Executive is exceeding Constitutional limits. The Executive cannot exceed such limits if, as the Attorney General would have us believe, no such limits exist.

I could give many more examples which prove that if anything is "axiomatic" in American law, it is that the Executive and his agents must at all times act within Constitutional limits.

If the courts should uphold the Attorney General's theory, we will not be living under the Constitution. We will be living under the Attorney General's idea of the Constitution and we will discover that a document which the Founding Fathers intended as a check on power has become the shield behind which this power is usurped.

(AUTHOR'S NOTE: The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia decided in the Attorney General's favor by a vote of 2 to 1, Judge Edgerton dissenting. In Judge Edgerton's opinion, Clark's action, on the record in the case, was "arbitrary because it is contrary to fact, because it is not authorized by law or Executive Order, because it has no tendency to benefit the public service, and because it was made without notice and hearing."

(Judge Edgerton's opinion is the one that should be the law. We are appealing the case to the Supreme Court, but we are no longer as confident of success as we were last term, when we had Justices Murphy and Rutledge instead of Clark.

(If you were troubled by the excerpt in this chapter from the Attorney General's brief, you may now be outraged, for what you saw in Attorney General Clark's brief you may now possibly read in Mr. Justice Clark's opinions.)

TOMORROW: Dies to Thomas to Wood.

OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

No "Due Process" in Loyalty Cases

By O. JOHN ROGGE

Come with me before a Loyalty Board. Observe into what tender hands Executive Order 9835 has delivered your liberties. I give you now the case of a man who has asked me not to use his name in this book, although I am free to disclose his identity to interested individuals. His hearing was held on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1947.

Naval officers constituted the Board. No counsel was present to represent the accused, whom I shall refer to as Mr. X.

The stiff and rigid procedure of the military governed the hearing. If Mr. X, who was not represented by counsel at his hearing, wished to ask a question, he had to place it before the Recorder. Then, if the question was admitted, the Recorder asked it for him.

The Mr. X case is one of the few in which the Board has favored me with a transcript of the hearing. Hearings began with a reading of some regulations under the Loyalty Order such as the passage which declares:

"Although the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution provides that no person 'shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law,' due process is not for application in loyalty cases since neither the life, liberty, nor property of an individual is concerned."

All very legal, is it not? But what a sham to pretend that loyalty hearings do not affect the liberty and property of an individual when their very purpose is to deprive victims of the liberty of employment and any property which may result therefrom!

The Order further reads:

"There shall be no examination of witnesses or sources of information against the employee concerned; nor confrontation of accusers."

In other words, the accused has no rights, the accusers have every right, including the "right" of anonymity.

The Order provides no barrier whatsoever to the testimony of perjurers, criminals, or professional labor spies. As if this were not enough, the Order goes on to provide that "...the employe can only be informed of the evidence against him in a general way."

It is too much to expect a specific charge of a specific act in such cases. Specific charges demand specific evidence, and that would stand in the way of a good fat anti-labor hearing.

Finally the Order states that—

"...the employee has to assume the burden of proof in rebutting the information presented in his charge."

This is an instalment of O. John Rogge's book "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," which is being serialized unabridged in THE COMPASS. Mr. Rogge has brought his book up to date, where necessary, with postscripts.

The employe has to rebut information and evidence of which he is appraised only "in a general way." Here, for the first time in American history, an accused is presumed guilty unless he can prove his innocence!

• • •

Early in his hearing Mr. X, a shipyard worker, testified that he had never been a Communist Party member, nor had he ever been arrested. He did record his membership in the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, a section of the International Workers Order which is a fraternal and insurance organization among whose members are many thousands of non-political people attracted by good insurance rates. Mr. X held a life insurance policy in the International Workers Order, but he limited his activity in this organization to the quarterly payments of his premiums.

Mr. X, as you might suspect, was an active trade unionist and the secretary-treasurer of his local in the International Sheetmetal Workers Union.

Having established these few facts, the Board began the search for subversion:

Board: Is it true that you were present at a meeting of radicals in Madison Square Garden during the war?

Mr. X: No, sir.

Board: Is it true that you have been in contact with Communis

Hackensack
Rochelle
Towns

Clipping from
page 6
THE SUNDAY COMPASS, NYC
November 27, 1949

FIVE

Party Headquarters, either in writing, telephone, or personal visits?

Mr. X: Absolutely not.

Board: Do you know where it is?

Mr. X: No, I don't know where any of their headquarters is.

These few questions already reveal the character of a Loyalty Board hearing. What, for instance, constitutes a "meeting of radicals" in Madison Square Garden? Well, a meeting to express opposition to Franco is "a meeting of radicals." A meeting of the New York American Labor Party is "a meeting of radicals." Radicals are any group of people whose political philosophy differs from that of the Loyalty Board and the author of Executive Order 9835.

Was there ever an illegal "meeting of radicals" in Madison Square Garden during the war, or after? Certainly not. These Boards do not proscribe subversion. They proscribe any political activity not to their liking.

Why this question about the address of a Communist Party headquarters? Is it not possible that Republicans as well as Communists know the address? Certainly J. Edgar Hoover knows it.

The Board soon revealed its belief in the pernicious and profoundly anti-American doctrine of "guilt by association." One must not only share the antiquated prejudices of Loyalty Board members, but one must also choose friends from among people who are equally backward.

The Board asked Mr. X if his father or mother was ever a member of the Communist Party. Mr. X answered "No." He might have asked a question of his own. He might have asked: Why do you consider the political beliefs of my parents any of your business? Whom are you trying here, [illegible] my father and mother?

(Continued on Page 2)

The Board went beyond the immediate family:

Board: Have you ever associated with any employes who, because of their political tendencies, might be considered Communists?

Mr. X: So far as I know, the answer to that is no. You can hardly expect me to know the political opinions or tendencies of everybody I talk to.

Progressive trade unionists are not permitted to know Communists, even by accident. This is a privilege reserved for reactionaries. As an instance, I give you General William Donovan who reportedly called on American Communists for assistance in the prosecution of the war in Italy. Shall we haul the General up before a Loyalty Board? No — unless he makes a statement in opposition to the Marshall Plan, in which case the doctrine of "guilt by association" will apply.

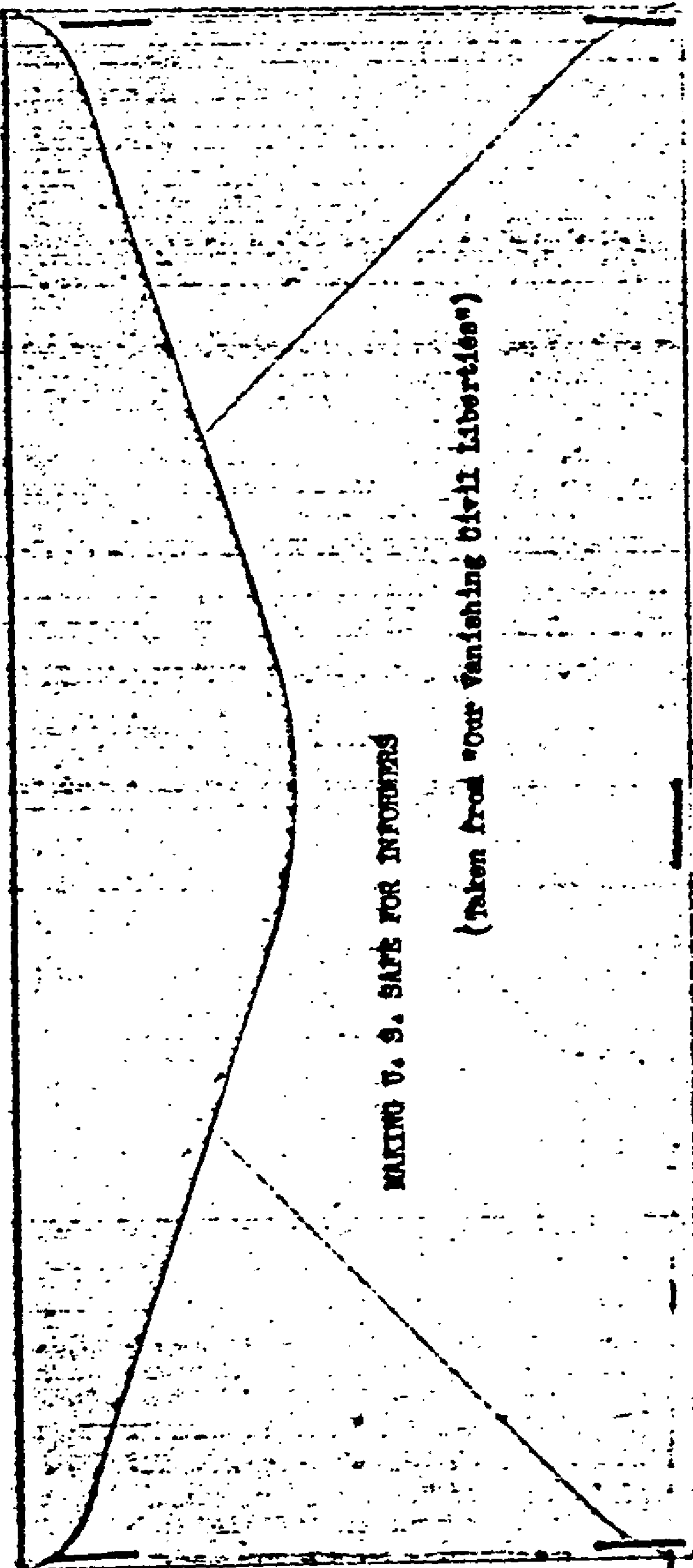
Board: I think we all know the people we are associating with, whether they are conservative, or liberal, or to some extent radical.

Mr. X: The answer to that question is probably no.

Board: Mr. X, is it true that you have made contributions to the Communist Party, either directly or through fronts?

Mr. X: No.

We are back to the Attorney General's list of "Communist fronts," organizations among whose members are people who do not believe the bi-partisan policy to be sacred in its prevenience or divine in its application. According to the Board's concepts, anyone who may have at any time contributed to an organization on the Attorney General's list, including the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, automatically becomes a contributor to the Communist Party!



MAKING U. S. SAFE FOR INFORMERS

(Taken from "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties")

Haggard

Johnson

Clipping from
page 6
THE DAILY COMPASS
November 2[illegible], 1949

RECEIVED

OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

Making U. S. Safe for Informers

By O. JOHN ROGGE

He was once investigated for "disloyalty."

Among the tens and hundreds whom Loyalty Boards have branded and badgered out of their jobs was George Balnsky, a graduate engineer who started work with the Edo Corporation in 1940. When the war came his services were considered so valuable that he was one of five unmarried men in his section of the plant whom the government classified as essential to war work.

Today the Edo Corporation holds a government contract which is classified Confidential. Under the operation of the Loyalty Order, the government was able to this corporation in peace time, put its finger on a man and say, "Fire him." George Balnsky was fired. The charges were:

1. Affiliation with persons who are exponents of Communism, its principles and practices, and

2. Participation in activities which have been identified with the Communistic movement.

I don't think these charges were true. But even if they were I still know that George Balnsky has never committed a disloyal act or in any way endangered the peace and security of America. I do not believe in the fascist doctrine of guilt by association.

I needed particulars to defend George Balnsky, and I wrote a letter requesting the following information:

1. The nature of the alleged affiliation between Mr. Balnsky and the "persons who are exponents of Communism";

2. The time, place and nature of the acts which are alleged to constitute affiliation between Mr. Balnsky and "persons who are exponents of Communism";

3. The "persons who are exponents of Communism" with whom Mr. Balnsky is alleged to have affiliated.

4. The nature, time and place of Mr. Balnsky's alleged participation in "activities which have been identified with the Communistic movement";

5. The activities "identified with the Communistic movement" in which Mr. Balnsky is alleged to have participated.

6. Whether Mr. Balnsky at any time personally made any statement or expressions which would indicate that for political reasons he may not work on classified contracts, and if such statements were made the exact nature, time and place thereof;

7. Whether Mr. Balnsky has ever performed any act or acts or attempted to perform any act or acts inimical to the best interests of the United States, and if so the exact nature, time and place of said act or acts.

I added the belief that "the particulars requested do not in any way necessitate a disclosure on your part of the identity of the informants upon whom you rely."

If I needed any clincher to my conviction that George Balnsky was innocent, the reply to my letter provided it. The chairman of the Loyalty Board before which the case was to come, wrote me, stating:

"With regard to the persons referred to in numbered paragraphs 1 through 7 on page 2 of your letter, you are informed that the Board is precluded from furnishing you with information you have requested for the reason that it is classified confidential."

I have become accustomed to such refusals. I am convinced that they are not based on the keeping of confidences or any [illegible] as noble. They are dictated by the F.B.I.'s policy of never disclosing its confidential informants.

George Balnsky never had his day in court. His case came up before the Industrial Employment Review Board, a joint Army-Navy-Air Force agency which, in this case consisted of a Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, and a Lieutenant-Commander. The hearings took place in a room in the Pentagon Building.

The various members of the Board asked many outrageous questions which have now become commonplace in such proceedings.

Where were George's parents born?

Could he speak Russian?

Did he ever write to anyone in Russia?

The Board wanted primarily to determine George's stand on civil liberties. They asked him what he thought of Truman's Civil Rights Program, implying, apologetically enough, that to oppose it would be evidence of loyalty. (Truman's Loyalty Boards had a cynical approach to Truman's election platform.)

How did George feel about segregation of Negroes?

How did his wife feel about it?

Did he or his wife ever invite a Negro into their home?

The Board concentrated on this line of questioning. George finally recalled a flagrant violation of justice, involving three Negroes in Long Island, which had outraged his wife. She had held an [illegible] protest meeting in their home.

When George was in the office later, he said that he himself had not attended that meeting.

Near the end of the hearing, the Lieutenant-Colonel in charge reminded Balnsky that the hearing itself was confidential and must not be discussed with anyone, not even with his wife. I asked the reason for the confidential nature of the hearing and expressed the opinion that nothing would be better than to have a public and open discussion of the entire matter, a discussion in which we could face George Balnsky's accuser. The Lieutenant-Colonel turned to Balnsky. "Now," he said, "you have gathered from our questions that one of the things we have in mind is this unsegregated meeting."

George said yes.

The Lieutenant-Colonel continued: "And you have been trying to figure out who the neighbor was who reported the meeting?"

George was very positive. "Yes, I certainly have."

The Lieutenant-Colonel, blandly and with that unabashed ingenuity so common [illegible] which some brass hats acquire, then explained that this demonstrated the necessity for keeping the hearing confidential. If George talked to his wife the story might reach the neighborhood. Then, if you please, George might discover who informed on him!

The Loyalty Boards are making America safe for informers who consider an unsegregated meeting an act of subversion! And the very man who made such political capital of his Civil Rights Program established these Boards by Executive Order!

During George's hearing, I made notes on my own paper. The lieutenant-colonel remarked, then demanded that I turn over these notes to him. I respectfully asked leave to keep them. He insisted. After some argument, I advised him that I would turn my own notes over to no one. But I suggested a compromise. I would burn the notes. At this, one of the majors pitched a wastebasket—his most constructive act of the day. He set the basket on the table and offered me a book of matches. A few more [illegible] went up in [illegible] on that day in the Pentagon Building.

In retrospect I regret my action that day. No Board member had any right to demand my notes. I should have walked out with them in my pocket, as I learned to do thereafter.

What happened to George Balnsky? He was fired, of course. Lawyers can't save men in his position. They can only advise, just as they can advise a man with his head in the guillotine to take a deep breath.

* * *

Different Loyalty Boards have different procedures. In George's case, I wrote the Board asking to be advised of the appeal procedure. After some time the Board advised me that it had no appeal procedure.

When George's case first came up he asked for permission to resign his job. Denied. Then he asked for a letter of recommendation. The president of the corporation favored him with such a letter, but it ended with the comment: "We were unable to get him cleared by the Navy and as practically all of our work was of a classified nature, we were forced to let him go."

The president followed this with a personal note in which he was rather apologetic for not having given a better letter of recommendation, and he ended by saying, "I do hope that you find a job that is congenial and lucrative."

The president of the Edo Corporation also expressed one other hope. He hoped that George Balnsky's experience with the Loyalty Board wouldn't make a Communist out of him!

* * *

In a few weeks' time I found myself involved in three more loyalty cases. In one, the man involved was the president of his branch of Local Number [illegible], United Public Workers of America. In a second, the man was the vice-president of his branch. And

This is a chapter of O. John Rogge's book "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," which is being serialized unabridged in THE COMPASS. Mr. Rogge has brought his book up to date, where necessary, with postscripts.

to the Board, God save the mark, the man was charged with having a father-in-law who was a typesetter for the Daily Worker!

The choice of the wrong father-in-law is hereby declared an act of disloyalty to the United States.

But let us play this out to the final curtain. The man's father-in-law was a typesetter, not for the Daily Worker, but for the rabidly anti-Communist Jewish Morning Journal. He set type in Yiddish, and could not even set type in English if he were offered the job.

In one of these three cases, the accused brought overwhelming testimony concerning his loyalty and reliability. Witnesses in his defense included three lawyers, many fellow workers, his supervisor, and an elderly Pennsylvania woman who wanted me to know she was a Republican and had no use for New Deal Democrats.

The Board began the hearing with its usual long cross-examination. After all the "evidence" was in, the Board called the man back for further questions, and asked him, "Now, suppose you should find out that your wife was a Communist, what would you do about it?"

His answer chilled me. I was sitting behind him, with no idea of the reply he would make. When he finally spoke, I realized the extent to which Loyalty Boards invade both the home and the bedroom. This man, with a wife and two children to support, and his job in the balance, spoke with a trembling and eerie note in his voice when he answered, "Well, it would be like finding out that she had been sleeping with another man."

Let us take a moment to recall the fundamental rights which the Constitution guarantees the American people. These are:

The accused shall suffer no unreasonable search and seizure.

The accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

The accused shall not be compelled to be a witness against himself.

The accused shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation.

The accused shall be confronted with witnesses against himself.

The accused shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

The accused shall not be deprived of life, and liberty without due process of law.

If there is one of these principles which President Truman's Loyalty Boards have not violated, I have yet to see it.

Why Loyalty Boards? Well, why during the recent elections did F.B.I. agents threaten to cut off the paper supply of magazines which published articles friendly to Henry Wallace?

Loyalty Board "loyalty" does not mean loyalty to America. It means loyalty to the bi-partisan foreign policy abroad, to corruption and to the open shop at home.

TOMORROW: The courts and the vanishing: The Case of Mr. X.

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12/8

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12/6

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[illegible] p 6

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THE LOYALTY ORDER IN ACTION

(Taken from "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties")

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Clipping from
page 6
THE DAILY COMPASS, NYC
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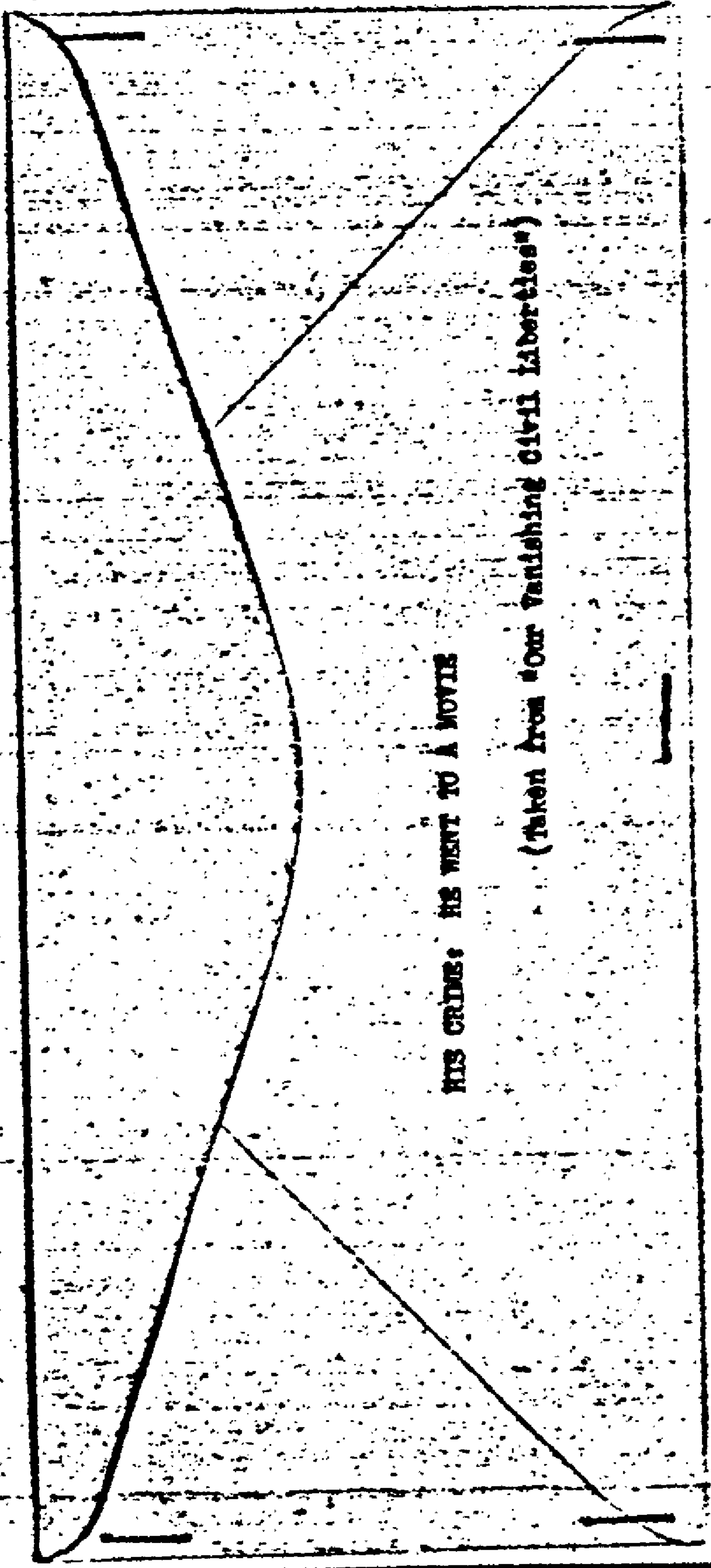

HIS CRIME: HE WENT TO A MOVIE

(Taken from "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties")

Mr Wall

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page 6
THE DAILY COMPASS, NYC
November 29, 1949

FIVE

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The Loyalty Order in Action

By O. JOHN ROGGE

The Washington circus operates with many rings. At times people take their eye off the main ring, the big show. Labor is in that ring. Labor is supposed to sit up, bark, and jump through a hoop, when the ringmaster snaps the whip.

On March 21, 1947, President Truman issued Executive Order 9835, now known as the Loyalty Order. Its promulgation proves that the Emperor's Thought Control Bill is among the spoils of war collected from a defeated Japan. One of its results will be the emasculation of the American trade union movement.

This is a chapter of O. John Rogge's book "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," which is being serialized unabridged in THE COMPASS. Mr. Rogge has brought his book up to date, where necessary, with postscripts.

Executive Order 9835, issued in violation of the First, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution, is the most open assault on American civil liberties since the adoption of that Constitution. Its effects reduce the post-World War I Palmer raids to the level of a boy scout [illegible]. Under this order the FBI has already pried into the private lives of more than two million government employes. The expense has been fantastic, the results ridiculous—until you realize that the purpose of the probe has been to discourage organization, and to prohibit liberal or progressive attitudes among government employes.

The Loyalty Order makes permanent employes second-class citizens. For this reason intelligent and independent people, in increasing numbers, think twice and then refuse government employment.

Existing laws already protect government service from actual disloyalty. These laws provide ample punishment for individuals who reveal confidential documents, engage in sabotage, treason, or the advocacy of force to overthrow the government. What does the Loyalty Order add? Nothing but a slick, well-oiled smearing apparatus.

The Order provides that a government employe may be discharged as disloyal on the basis of "membership in, affiliation with or sympathetic association with any . . . organization . . . designated by the Attorney General as totalitarian, fascist, communist, or subversive."

The Order does not answer the question: Loyalty to what? Its operation, however, indicates that it demands loyalty to the social concepts of the House Committee to Investigate un-American Activities.

The Order gives the Attorney General the power to dictate his own concept of loyalty. His list of "subversive" organizations is a list which he compiles on the basis of his private definition of the word "subversive."

Nobody will tell you what that word means, least of all the Attorney General.

It's bad enough that the Attorney General has this power in his hands. He has strengthened it with [illegible] the abandon of a little boy with a slingshot in the choir stall. But imagine, if you will, an Ernie Adamson sitting in the post of Attorney General!

• • •

Executive Order 9835 has elevated the stoolpigeon, the labor spy, and the informer, to the status of a "loyal American." It sets up within each government agency a group which investigates all the agency's employes and applicants. Final disposition of any case lies in the hands of the Civil Service Commission's Loyalty Review Board. What we have today, therefore, is an ingenious political thought-control system which investigates the beliefs and personal associations of government workers, and workers in industry which have government contracts classified as "Confidential."

Overnight the Loyalty Order inspired suspicion, fear, and mutual distrust in our national capital. Let me give you an example. While I was trying the case of the members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee's Executive Board, a Mrs. Shura Lewis gave a speech in a Washington high school. Her innocuous words exploded in a burst of lurid and intemperate headlines. Here is the story, as told by Professor Henry Steele Commager, in Harper's Magazine, September, 1947:

"On May 6, a Russian-born girl, Mrs. Shura Lewis, gave a talk to the students of the Western High School of Washington, D. C. She talked about Russia—its school system, its public health program, the position of women, of the aged, of the workers, the farmers, and the professional classes—and compared, superficially and uncritically, some American and Russian social institutions. The most careful examination of the speech—happily reprinted for us in the Congressional Record—does not disclose a single disparagement of anything American unless it is a quasi-humorous reference to the cost of having a baby and of dental treatment in this country. Mrs. Lewis said nothing that [illegible] boys and girls. Did they stand up for intellectual freedom? Did they insist that high-school children had the right and duty to learn about other countries? Did they protest that students were to be trusted to use intelligence and common sense? Did they affirm that the Americanism of their students was staunch enough to resist propaganda? Did they perform even the elementary task, expected of educators above all, of analyzing the much-maligned speech?

"Not at all. The District Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Hobart Corning, hastened to agree with the animadversions of Representatives Rankin and Dirksen. The whole thing was, he confessed, 'a very unfortunate occurrence,' and had 'shocked the whole school system.' What Mrs. Lewis said, he added gratuitously, was 'repugnant to all who are working with youth in the Washington schools,' and 'the entire affair contrary to the philosophy of education under which we operate.' Mr. Danowsky, the hapless principal of the Western High School, was 'the most shocked and regretful of all.' The District of Columbia Committee would be happy to know that though he was innocent, he had been properly reprimanded!"

• • •

By just such a process as this did Hitler de-brain his educators and teach German youth contempt for knowledge!

• • •

From my own experience I can contribute another example of Washington's "loyalty atmosphere." A former associate of mine in the Department of Justice wanted to give me some information which she had come across in the course of her duties. It would explain why the State Department did not deal with an American who had collaborated with the Nazis and was then under indictment.

By pre-arrangement we met in the Raleigh Hotel, two blocks from the Department of Justice. She gave me the information—then begged me not to let my name be linked with hers in any way. Or what would her job be worth!

This is not pre-war Berlin, but post-war Washington!

• • •

Congress itself has not been immune from loyalty shocks. The Civil Service Commission keeps confidential files of "leads" for [illegible] the rope to the hangman's house.

CLARE HOFFMAN
Objected to 'Enemy Film'

Let's look at the Loyalty Order in action.

A civilian employe of the War Department in Tokyo was dismissed. He received a letter of which this is an accurate paraphrase:

Paragraph 1: You are dismissed for reasons which are confidential.

Paragraph 2: You are given five days in which to answer the charges in Paragraph 1.

Please read Paragraph 1, and tell me how you would answer the charges.

• • • •

A San Francisco physician came to me with a similar letter. His accusers had charged him. He had visited authorities to demand the exact nature of the charges against him, and a hearing at which he could defend himself.

The letter which he received in reply to his demands began with this sentence:

"In reply to your letter of 13 September, 1947, this is to state that a hearing cannot be given you due to the fact that the reasons for disqualification, if known, would have disqualified you by appointment initially."

Don't try to understand that sentence. It is nonsense — but it is calculated nonsense. Such language is the official double-talk of a "loyalty" administration. State administrations have copied the procedure, [illegible] "file ten," [illegible] local committees, and proceeded with all the arrogance of [illegible] party tyrants.

Why was the Tokyo civilian employe dismissed? Well, I know that he had once helped organize teachers in a state university. He was also a subscriber to a book club which the old Dies Committee had inserted as one of its perennial laundry list of "subversion."

Does organizing teachers make a man disloyal?

One day the Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard fired an electrician who subsequently received an official letter which read:

". . . you have been reliably reported to have been active in the membership and to have participated in furthering the purposes of organizations reputed to have policies directed at the breakdown of the principles upon which the government of these United States are founded, particularly an organization known as 'Nature's Friends.'"

Leave aside for the moment the insolent assumption that membership in "Nature's Friends" denotes a subversive, and consider other aspects of this letter. "You have been reliably reported." By

(Continued on Page 10)

whom? When? Was the informant a member of some of these organizations reputed to have policies directed at the breakdown of the principles upon which the government of these United States are founded? . . . Who "reputed" these organizations to foster the breakdown of such principles? What principles? Surely the principles you, I, and a million others believe in are very different from the principles of a Taft, a Rankin, a [illegible] or a Commandant sitting on a Loyalty Board!

• • •

Do you have an enemy who happens to be a government employe or a worker in any plant with a government contract? I will tell you how to dispose of him. Write a postcard to the FBI. Do not sign it. A signature would be a gratuitous gesture of courage. If anonymity is more cowardly, it is certainly more comfortable.

In the postcard state that your enemy [illegible] read something by [illegible], subscribed to [illegible] magazine, and once welcomed a Negro into your home. [illegible] the same door. You might [illegible] that your enemy [illegible] the Soviet Embassy (during the war, of course), and refused to attend a [illegible] party for [illegible] was given.

[illegible] postcard, and rest [illegible] your enemy is finished! [illegible] will conduct a secret investigation. Your enemy will end up before a Loyalty Board where [illegible] postcard will be a vital but [illegible] part of the evidence against him. He will not have the chance to [illegible] you, his accuser. He will [illegible] to defend himself against [illegible] he has never heard. He may be fired. He may be cleared. [illegible] he may even be cleared. [illegible] even, he is a marked [illegible].

TOMORROW: The pay of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] government employee second-class citizens. For this reason intelligent and independent people, in increasing numbers, think twice and then refuse government employment.

Existing laws already protect government service from actual disloyalty. These laws provide ample punishment for individuals who reveal confidential documents, engage in sabotage, treason, or the advocacy of force to overthrow the government. What does the Loyalty Order add? Nothing but a sick, witch-hunt [illegible] atmosphere.

The Order provides that a government employee may be considered disloyal on the basis of "membership in, affiliation with, or sympathetic association with any . . . organization . . . designated by the Attorney General as totalitarian, fascist, communist, or subversive."

The Order does not answer the question: Loyalty to what? Its operation, however, indicates that it demands loyalty to the social concepts of the House Committee to Investigate un-American Activities.

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"Her speech, however, created a [illegible]. A few students walked [illegible] it. Others [illegible] placards proclaiming their devotion to Americanism. Indignant mothers [illegible] their protests. Newspapers took a strong stand against [illegible] outrage. Congress, rarely concerned for the political or cultural welfare of the citizens of the capital city, reacted sharply [illegible] the intellectual welfare was at stake. Congressman Rankin [illegible] Dirksen thundered and lightened; the District of Columbia Committee went into a huddle. There were demands for housecleaning in the whole school system, which was obviously shot through and through with Communism.

"All this might be ignored, for we have learned not to expect either intelligence or understanding of Americanism from this element of our Congress. More ominous was the reaction of the educators entrusted with the high responsibility of guiding and guarding the intellectual welfare of our [illegible] Rankin and Dirksen. 'The whole thing was, he confessed, a very unfortunate situation,' and had 'shocked the whole school system.' What Mrs. Lewis said, he added gratuitously, was 'repugnant to all who are working with youth in the Washington schools,' and 'the entire affair contrary to the philosophy of education under which we operate.' Mr. Danowsky, the hapless principal of the Western High School, was 'the most shocked and regretful of all.' The District of Columbia Committee would be happy to know that though he was innocent, he had been properly reprimanded!"

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This is not pre-war Berlin, but post-war Washington!

• • •

Congress itself has not been immune from loyalty checks. The Civil Service Commission keeps confidential files of "leads" for possible subversive investigations. The Commission has observed how many former members of Congress apply for federal jobs when they are defeated for re-election. Accordingly, the loyalty files of the C.S.C. contained references to Congressmen, including Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan, and Fred E. Busbey of Illinois.

Hoffman and Busbey got wind of this and arose in holy wrath. They called the files "smear files." Hoffman characterized them as "a lot of junk," and described the statements on the file cards as "largely rumors and hearsay." Busbey joined him in charging the C.S.C. with using "Gestapo tactics." Hoffman threatened to press contempt charges against Arthur S. Flemming, a C.S.C. Commissioner, and to fight any appropriations to maintain files with references to Congressmen.

The C.S.C. agreed to destroy all cards in its loyalty files which referred to members of Congress. Hoffman and Busbey were satisfied. They had no objection to "smear files," "junk," or "Gestapo tactics," as long as they were used against American progressives and unionists, but not Congressmen. I suppose they considered it improper of the Commission to talk of

CLARE HOFFMAN
Objected to "Smear" Files

the ways to the [illegible] [illegible].

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Leave aside for the moment the paranoid assumption that membership in "Nature's Friends" denotes a subversive, and consider other aspects of this letter. "You have been reliably reported." By

(Continued on Page 30)

[illegible] [illegible] against him. [illegible] he has never heard. He [illegible] fired. He may be allowed [illegible] he may even be cleared [illegible] may even be a special [illegible].

TOMORROW: The case of [illegible]

OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

His Crime: He Went to a Movie

By O. JOHN ROGGE

[illegible]

Loyalty 'Crime': He Went to a Movie

[illegible]

A Victim Of— Miss Bentley

(Continued from Page 8)

of your renewed request?

Mr. Coe: Yes, sir.

Mr. Mundt: The Chair will have to rule the same way due to the unfortunate fact that while we can adopt rules of procedure, we cannot arrogate to ourselves the power of the court, since we do not have the authority of the court, in order to get the proper decorum and the proper rules of evidence and rules of perjury and the rules of contempt which go with court procedure. Certainly, we cannot adopt part of the procedure without having the authority which is essential if we are going to do that.

The witness is excused.

Mr. Coe then asked permission to read his questions and state his answers—in a word, to examine himself.

Mundt refused permission.

Mr. Coe then asked permission simply to indicate the type of question he would like to ask Miss Bentley.

Refused.

Mr. Coe then asked permission to make an additional statement.

Refused.

Mr. Coe repeated his last request.

Mundt then suggested that he submit the additional statement in writing. The Committee would then pass on its pertinence, and admit it or not as it saw fit.

Witness excused.

Karl Mundt has since been elevated to the U. S. Senate.

Tomorrow: The murder of Harry D. White.

OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

A Victim of Elizabeth Bentley

By O. JOHN ROGGE

In 1948 I defended Frank Coe before the House Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities. The myth of the Committee is that counsel simply advises witnesses because no trial is taking place. But when the Committee accuses, I defend.

Unfortunately, it is impossible adequately to defend a man before the Committee. The publicity, the methods, the very history of the Committee are such that any unfriendly witness is automatically condemned, even if no charges against him result.

Few indeed have been the witnesses whose jobs were waiting for them when the Committee finished its work. I know that the Committee's techniques once inspired a mob to stone the place of business of an innocent man. I know scholars and scientists whom the Committee has deprived of employment and who are now begging for work, any work, to support their wives and children.

The irrepressible Elizabeth Bentley, that mistress of fantasy, implicated Frank Coe in one of her penny-dreadful spy stories. By this time, Karl Mundt had already conceded publicly that he wanted the un-American Committee to try people for opinion, and not only for illegal acts. Mundt had also admitted that the Committee could take no legal or legislative action in connection with the Bentley-Budens charges, but could only bring witnesses before "the bar of public opinion." In plain English, Mundt called on the Committee to smear people without giving them legislative or legal redress.

David Carr, who works with Drew Pearson, told me that when the Attorney General heard that the Committee was dealing with the Bentley charges, he remarked, "We spent a half million dollars on the story of this Bentley. . . ."

This is a chapter of O. John Rogge's book "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," which is being serialized unabridged in THE COMPASS. Mr. Rogge has brought his book up to date, where necessary, with postscripts.

I had to defend Frank Coe against "this Bentley" and the $100,000 worth of unsubstantiated charges, as well as the implications of Louis Budens, a man whose character as a witness may be inferred from the circumstance that he saw nothing wrong in giving allegiance to the Daily Worker and the Catholic Church at the same time.

• • •

The FBI had suddenly swooped down on some sixty employes of the Treasury Department, among whom was Frank Coe. He was subpoenaed to appear before a New York Grand Jury. The subpoena stated that the matter under investigation was an alleged conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act of 1917. The subpoena did not mention the country in whose interests this conspiracy was said to operate. I will give you only one guess.

Frank Coe was innocent. What was I, as an attorney, to tell him? In an ordinary criminal case a lawyer advises an innocent client to go before the Grand Jury, talk freely, and answer all questions. Everyone has the right to refuse to answer questions before the Grand Jury if he thinks his answers might tend to incriminate him. It is basic American law that a man cannot be made to testify against himself.

Frank Coe and I discussed his life in detail. He had never had any contact with a Russian citizen. He had never put his foot inside the Russian Embassy, even during the period when all Washington officials attended receptions there during the war. He had never belonged to any organization which even the Attorney General's unbridled imagination could label a "Communist front."

I asked Frank Coe what possible basis the government could have for subpoenaing him. Coe is a top flight economist, one of the finest in the country, and he answered that the only thing he could think of was the possibility that a Russian dispatch or message had quoted him. This was rather farfetched, since if such were the case, the Politburo could handily dispose of those whom they have accused of war-mongering by reprinting their remarks in Pravda.

Frank Coe did not then understand that he was guilty of a greater crime in the eyes of the government. Frank Coe had declared himself against the current official policy of re-building a strong Germany.

I advised him to talk openly before the Grand Jury, and to answer all questions.

The proceedings of a Grand Jury are not made public. This Grand Jury session, however, led up to the un-American Committee's investigations of the Bentley-Budens "spy ring." In the revelations which had come to her on the mountain top, Elizabeth Bentley mentioned the name of Frank Coe. I advised him to wire the Committee immediately and ask to be called as a witness under oath. He appeared before the Committee on Friday, August 13, 1948. J. Parnell Thomas was chairman.

ELIZABETH BENTLEY

• • •

Frank Coe began his testimony with a statement in which he said:

"One of the members of this Committee has been reported as saying that these hearings would leave the decision to public opinion. If public opinion is to decide, surely the Committee ought to hear witnesses on behalf of the accused. Such witnesses should be heard and cross-examined, and Miss Bentley should likewise be cross-examined. The public would not find such testimony as exciting as the original accusation, but at least all the facts would be available.

"I understand that this Committee has previously decided against using such procedures on the ground that, though they may be incumbent on a court, they are not desirable for a legislative committee. It seems to me however, that this Committee does in fact function as a criminal court. Before this Committee there are accusers and accused, just as in a court. The accused are punished. The grave and sensational charges which are made here are given wide publicity, and that is a cruel punishment. It hurts the accused, his family and his friends and associates.

"The peculiarity of this court is that all who are accused before it are punished — the innocent and the guilty alike. Under the present methods of the Committee, that result is inevitable."

• • •

Mr. Coe's statement exposed Rep. Mundt's fluent hypocrisy. Mundt has the courage to trust "the court of public opinion" only if the accused are denied the right to cross-examine the accusers.

When Frank Coe concluded his statement, the Committee's interrogators asked questions which explored his circle of friends, the purpose being to establish a connection between him and those named as spies by Elizabeth Bentley, or by Whittaker Chambers.

The Committee, of course, refused to allow Frank Coe to cross-examine Miss Bentley and others. Near the end of his testimony, the following exchange took place:

Mr. Coe: . . . My name was brought into this by Miss Bentley. She made a very distinct allegation about me. Perhaps she was the reason why over several years not only myself but my friends have been interrogated, and now she is certainly the reason for the very harmful publicity which I received.

It seems to me only fair, since I believe the committee can adopt any procedures, that you allow me to ask her a few simple questions bearing on what I may have done or what she knows I did relating to any of the groups that she asserts she handled.

Mr. Mundt: Is that the extent

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OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

Loyalty Cases Are Core of Anti-Red Drive

By O. JOHN ROGGE

Perhaps you believe that the cases I have presented are unfortunate by-products of our Administration's official anti-Communist hysteria? The evidence proves that cases such as these are not by-products, but the very essence of the anti-Red drive.

This is an instalment of O. John Rogge's book "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," published by Gaer Associates, which is being serialized abridged in THE COMPASS. Mr. Rogge has brought his book up to date, where necessary, with postscripts.

I have defended many cases before Loyalty Boards and the general pattern never varies. I have knowledge of cases now pending. One defendant is a Negro war veteran. The charges against him are the usual melange of poorly substantiated evidence. Tear these charges up and let me tell you the true reason for his trial. He has a white wife. Because he and his wife have thus challenged discrimination and Jim-Crow, he must answer for his loyalty.

What of the case of Mr. L.? I am not using the man's name because the matter is still under appeal. Mr. L. is a Puerto Rican who worked in an Army plant. His name is as common in Puerto Rico as Smith or Jones is in the United States. He has been charged with owning Marxist and Communist literature, and with having been secretary of a Communist Party branch in Puerto Rico.

Mr. L., however, is illiterate both in English and Spanish. The book charge, therefore, is obviously absurd. Upon investigation, my office discovered that Mr. L. had once shared an apartment in Puerto Rico with a Communist who owned Marxist literature, and that the secretary of the local Communist Party branch was also named Mr. L. This happened to be a different Mr. L., but it made little difference to the Loyalty Board. We tried to clear up the confusion over his name before the hearing, but officials would not cooperate. One official said to Mr. Gordon, "What are you worried about? He's just a poor Puerto Rican. He'll get another job." How do you like the Americanism of this American military officer?

Mr. L. is a devout Catholic, and priests submitted statements in his defense. Despite these facts, the interrogator at the hearing assumed a brutal and arrogant attitude toward Mr. L., and attempted to terrorize him. The case is not yet settled.

Another loyalty case concerns a veteran of the International Brigade in Spain. He was charged with having circulated Communist Party nominating petitions in 1940. In that year, the accused was living in Canada.

Then—consider the case of a woman charged with being on the mailing list of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and also having made a contribution to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

* * *

After watching the loyalty cases come into my office, I stated that it was apparently good insurance for a government worker to be a little anti-Semitic. You may have noticed that many Loyalty Board cases concern Jews. I charge the Loyalty Boards with an active interest in encouraging anti-Semitism by carefully selecting Jewish victims to give credence to the lie that "all Jews are Communists." At the same time, I defend the right of Jews—as of any Americans—to be of any political persuasion that attracts them.

In Cleveland, seventy-nine post office employes have been singled out for loyalty investigations. Of these, seventy-three are Negroes, four are Jews, and two are Gentiles. The same pattern exists in other parts of the country. In Philadelphia, where a similar investigation is going on, a postal inspector told a Gentile who was involved, "You shouldn't be in this. We're only after the Negroes and the Jews."

In my book this is called fascism.

* * *

The loyalty cases prove that these investigations are not directed exclusively or even primarily at Communists. They are directed at the labor movement, and at those who share the intellectual and social concepts of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal.

I think it is high time that we who mean to preserve American civil liberties expressed ourselves bluntly and frankly. The men I have defended before Loyalty Boards I consider honest and loyal Americans. I cannot say the same for those who [illegible] their [illegible] with the administration of Executive Order 9835. I believe that officers of the armed forces who sit on these Loyalty Boards are violating their oath and damaging the prestige of the uniform they wear. Were I an officer in the armed forces, I would resign my commission before I would betray the traditions, the spirit, and the very soul of American freedom in the manner of a Loyalty Board.

I can only hope that some of these gentlemen have the decency to be ashamed of themselves.

SUNDAY: Postal employes feel the Loyalty Order in the [illegible]

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Loyalty 'Crime': He Went to a Movie

(Continued from Page 8)

recent swing to the "left" in France?

Matson: Well, I don't know. It is hard to tell what it is. I don't understand the conditions over there, so I wouldn't know what it is.

* * *

Let us go back over these questions to determine how Loyalissimo, our non-union sub-standard and "reliable" worker, would answer them to the entire satisfaction of the Loyalty Board:

Board: Have you ever discussed the Truman Doctrine?

Loyalissimo: Yes.

Board: What do you think of it?

Loyalissimo: I think it is positively divine. I adore it.

Board: Do you think the political structure in Greece has improved since that time?

Loyalissimo: Unquestionably. The people are happy and well. Their enthusiastic devotion to the King makes them. They feel boundless affection for the United States and its selfless efforts to extend aid. They are particularly proud of the presence of American Army officers who are there to guard the people's happiness and health.

Board: What do you think of the Italian situation?

Loyalissimo: The Communists are attempting to wreak chaos.

Board: What do you think of Togliatti?

Loyalissimo: I hate him!

Board: To what do you attribute the recent swing to the "left" in France?

Loyalissimo: To Moscow gold, delivered by agents of the Cominform under the terms of Protocol [illegible]-Tyl.

After such testimony, the Board would immediately upgrade Loyalissimo, but unfortunately he would prove incompetent at skilled work. It takes a certain recognition of reality to equip a skilled worker such as Oscar Matson. The Board's next question was:

"Do you feel that Jacques Duclos or DeGaulle would offer France a greater opportunity for recuperation?"

(Think this question over. You have my assurance that the Board would consider "DeGaulle" a loyal answer, and "Duclos" a subversive answer. Even our State Department's official policy of welcoming a "third force" in France is too far to the left for the Board members. They prefer outright fascists.)

As the hearing continued, Matson testified that he read the New York Times and generally followed its editorials. The Board detected a flaw in this statement and delivered the coup de grace with this devastating charge:

"You have expressed yourself contrary to the doctrine or policies of the New York Times."

The Times has now achieved the stature of a high church, with a doctrine of its own, binding on its readers! Following this charge of apostasy, our unprincipled trial lawyers returned to a favorite subject on the theory that it doesn't hurt to keep trying.

Board: You don't remember the Book Find Club?

Matson: Only the Literary Guild.

What is this Book Find Club? Do its tentacles reach to the Kremlin? Well, the Book Find Club has distributed such works as The Age of Jackson, by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., who is by way of becoming a standard anti-Communist book reviewer for The New York Times; The Stilwell Papers, consisting of General Joseph Stilwell's diary and letters; Mind and Body, by Dr. Flanders Dunbar, a book on Psychosomatic medicine; The Times of Melville and Whitman, by Van Wyck Brooks, a critical survey; and Man Against Myth, by Barrows Dunham, a work which examines the basis of many prevalent social misconceptions.

* * *

Suddenly the spirits of Mrs. Lela Rogers and Adolphe Menjou possessed the Loyalty Board members who began to probe Matson's movie-going habits:

Board: Did you ever go to the Stanley Theater?

(This is a New York theater which features Soviet and other foreign films.)

Matson: Yes, I go there.

Board: Did you see The [illegible] there?

Matson: So I seen that Stone—something. It was something in technicolor.

He was referring to the Soviet film, The Stone Flower, a fairy-tale filmed in a color process for which it won an international award. But Americans are not to be entrusted with exposure to anything foreign, including fairy-tales. Does it occur to you, as it does to me, that the men in the uniform of their country who sit on these Loyalty Boards have absolutely no confidence in our country's people?

How do you suppose the Board knew that Matson had attended the Stanley Theater? Surely F.B.I. agents do not stand by the box office. But I have said that the Loyalty Order encourages every man to spy on his neighbor. Someone had informed on Matson for this "crime."

* * *

When Matson finished testifying we called to the stand workers in the plant. Witness after witness declared that Matson had never said or done anything disloyal. Not one witness had an unkind word for him. These witnesses displayed courage. Might not testifying in behalf of a man accused of disloyalty be itself tantamount to disloyalty?

During the cross-examination of these witnesses the Board members came forth in a new role as Defenders of the Faith and Protectors of the Holy Grail. Mr. Robert Paul Haggerty was testifying for Matson:

Board: You also stated, Mr. Haggerty, that as a Roman Catholic the thought of Communism is anathema. Do you understand why the Church is opposed to Communism?

Haggerty: Yes, I do.

Board: Why is it?

Haggerty: It is strictly un-Christian.

Board: Why is it un-Christian?

Haggerty: Their belief, from what I have been taught—I didn't go to a Catholic school exactly—but in many discourses on it the Russian belief, or Communistic belief I should say, is strictly opposite of the Catholic Church teachings.

Board: What does the Catholic Church teach?

(By this time I began to wonder whether I was in a parochial school or at a Loyalty Board hearing.)

Haggerty: Do you want me to go into detail?

Board: Yes. (!!!) I would like to know the point of distinction.

Mr. Gordon then interposed to ask a painfully obvious question:

Gordon: Is all this necessary?

Board: You attached a certain amount of significance to it.

Haggerty: Right now I am a little baffled.

(That's all right, Mr. Haggerty. So are we all.)

Board: Do you know what an encyclical is?

Haggerty: An [illegible] of the Catholic Church?

(The hearing now lacked nothing but the appearance of the Devil's Advocate before the Board conferred sainthood on President Truman for the miracle of the Loyalty Order.)

Board: Do you know who issues these encyclicals?

Haggerty: The Pope — Pope Pius.

Board: They are issued on various occasions?

(I wondered: could there have been an encyclical on Charles Oscar Matson?)

Haggerty: That's right.

Board: You adhere to the doctrine as expounded in these encyclicals?

Haggerty: I do.

Board: You didn't attend a Catholic school?

Haggerty: No. I was the only one that didn't in my family.

Board: Do you know how many sacraments there are?

Haggerty: There are ten.

Board: There are seven.

(Now, boys, don't fight!)

Haggerty: Seven? Excuse me.

Board: Enough of that.

Enough? Too much. Review the foregoing and discover, if you can, its relevance to the case of Charles Oscar Matson.

The Board later asked Mr. Haggerty if he considered Matson "to be a rather deep thinker." Fortunately, Mr. Haggerty absolved Matson from the charge of thinking too hard or too long. Unable to prove that he was a deep thinker, the Board then asked Mr. Haggerty about a magazine (presumably the National Geographic) which he once surprised Matson in the act of reading.

Board: It is rather heavy reading, isn't it?

Haggerty: I didn't delve into it too deeply.

* * *

The Board continued this antediluvian line of questioning with Mr. Joseph Wichak who took the stand in Matson's defense.

Board: Did you have any reason to believe that he (Matson) was fairly well read?

Slowly, but inexorably, the Board drove toward its great ideal: the Neanderthal Man. Later Board members returned to Matson's damaging admission that he had attended the Stanley Theatre several times. "Isn't it rather odd to go to a theater of that type?" asked our brass hats.

Certainly, a man who goes to foreign films might even be familiar with a foreign language!

The hearings were held over for a second day when the Board's ambulance lawyer technique again emerged.

Board: Yesterday, Mr. Matson, you testified that you were a member of the I.A.M., A. F. of L. You denied being a member of the C.I.O.

This was simply distorted. Matson had testified to no such thing, and Mr. Gordon immediately entered very proper objections.

I have the transcript of the Matson hearing before me now. It encompasses 86 single-spaced typewriter pages of testimony, every line of which is an indictment of Executive Order 9835. After the indignities of this hearing which was not even a competent imitation of justice, Charles Oscar Matson was fired.

With the Matson case, many traditional American liberties went down the drain.

Tomorrow: How to deal with a loyalty board.

OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES

His Crime: He Went to a Movie

By O. JOHN ROGGE

In 1948 my associates, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Goldman, and I represented Charles Oscar Matson in a case before a Loyalty Board, held in the New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, New York, Building Number 14, Room 5, on February 16 and 17.

The hearing began with the usual questions of identification. Charles Oscar Matson, who was a fire control mechanic, was born in Sweden and came to this country as a child of 1. He had been employed in the shipyard for 20 years.

This is an installment of O. John Rogge's book "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," which is being serialized unabridged in THE COMPASS. Mr. Rogge has brought his book up to date, where necessary, with postscripts.

The Board soon got down to business:

Board: Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Matson: No. I have never been a member.

Board: Has your wife or any relative been a member?

Matson: No. My wife is a church member. All she does is vote. Outside of that she doesn't belong to anything.

Board: Have you ever paid any dues to the Communist Party?

Matson: No.

Board: Have you ever belonged to or participated in the activities of organizations, clubs or associations which were or are sympathetic to Communist doctrines?

Matson: I don't know if this is sympathetic. I once belonged to the CIO.

* * *

(Give Mr. Matson a cigar. He [illegible] the bell. Surely the CIO is not beyond the province of organizations which Loyalty Boards consider "sympathetic to Communist doctrines." We already know the Boards consider organizations which oppose racial discrimination "sympathetic" to Communism.)

Here, as in the case of Mr. X, the Board holds a man responsible for the politics of his relatives. As the questioning proceeded, Matson said that he was once interested in the American Youth Congress. "Personally," he stated, "I am a Roosevelt Democrat. Anything Mrs. Roosevelt was interested in, I was interested in. I could have been interested in some of her activities, some youth activities." Matson's failure to exhibit blood-flecked froth at the corners of his mouth when he mentioned F.D.R. counted heavily against him.

Matson informed the Board what newspapers he read and even "confessed" to having bought the Daily Worker about two times in his life. He denied any knowledge of the function or structure of what the Board loosely referred to as a "Communist cell." Although weak in this type of political biology, Matson was explicit enough concerning his own social beliefs:

"I can't remember belonging to any group with anything to do with the Communists. I dislike those people as much as anybody here. I don't hate anybody here, but I dislike them too, because I don't like their methods at all."

* * *

Matson, who referred to himself as a liberal, drew a sharp line between liberalism and Communism.

Board: Have you ever registered for an election as a Communist?

Matson: No. I registered Democratic—is it all right to tell what I am? Democratic or American Labor Party—one of the two.

* * *

The Board then launched the hunt for "sympathetic" organizations which would damn Matson.

Board: Do you ever recall attending a meeting of the American League for Democracy?

Matson: I may have been. I don't know for sure. The name don't even sound familiar.

Board: Did you ever attend meetings sponsored by the Saints and Sinners?

Matson: What are they? [illegible]?

Board: No. Were you associated with the United Public Workers of America?

Matson: Who?

Board: U.P.W.A., C.I.O.

Matson: What did you say the name was?

Board: United Public Workers of America.

Matson: No. The only organization I have belong to was the Navy Yard local of the C.I.O.

(The Board's agile shift from the Saints and Sinners to the U.P.W.A. has always confused me, and I can only conclude that they considered the U.P.W.A. — like most organizations — to be composed of saints and sinners.)

Board: Did you know that the U.P.W.A. held meetings protesting the Taft-Hartley Act?

(But the sinners had the upper hand!)

Matson: What?

Board: Did you know that the U.P.W.A. held meetings protesting the Taft-Hartley Act?

Matson: No. I don't know because since the bill was put or made into law, I haven't been near any meetings.

(Please note that a Loyalty Board has again implied that opposition to Taft-Hartley is suspect.)

Board members then asked Matson if he held insurance in the International Workers Order, but he disappointed them. His only insurance was that which the Yard provided. Was the noose closed? Not quite.

Board: Did you ever hear of the insurance policy put out by the I.W.O.?

(Glory be to God! Did he ever hear of it? Will the statue of the three monkeys who hear, see, and speak no evil be enshrined as the new gods of the national administration? Think of the millions of people who have heard of the Communist Party. Don't these poor fools realize how dangerous it is to hear of such things?).

Board: Do you have any idea where Communist Party headquarters are in New York here?

(Lucky Mr. Matson! He didn't happen to know. But he did agree that he had, upon a few occasions, visited the Workers' Bookshop in Thirteenth Street, New York City, where "he went in with a party to look at some books." (The Workers' Bookshop specializes in left-wing and labor literature.))

* * *

Board: How many books did you buy?

(The mathematical approach to loyalty.)

Matson: I didn't buy any.

Board: Did your friend buy any?

Matson: No. I was a member of the Literary Guild.

Board: What is the association between the two?

Matson: Between what?

Board: The Literary Guild and the bookstore.

Matson: It was one of the first.

Board: You mean the Book Find Club?

Matson: No, the Literary Guild. I mean the best book of the month.

Board: I think it is the Book Find Club.

Matson: When I belonged it was the Literary Guild.

(The bullying of the Board members was directly responsible for Matson's excusable assumption that the Literary Guild may have been the predecessor of the Book Find Club. For the record, the two organizations are separate.

(Now observe the mentality of Goebbels rise like a phoenix from the ashes of Nazism.)

Board: What kind of books did they (the Literary Guild) put out?

Matson: They were supposed to be the best for the month.

Board: Did they put out books by Theodore Dreiser?

Matson: Yes, I think—

(Hot on a clue, the [illegible] Board members interrupt:)

Board: Feuchtwanger?

Matson: I think there was one there by Dreiser. If I had known that, I would have brought them in.

Board: What I am trying to do is pin it down. There is a lot of difference between the Literary Guild and the Book Find Club. Have you read any of Feuchtwanger?

Matson: No.

Board: Howard Fast?

Matson: I don't know him. Never heard of him.

(This is more than silly banter. It is the attempt to brand the reading of established authors of international repute, as a subversive pastime.)

Unable to establish Matson's membership in the Book Find Club, the Board fell back on the dubious tricks of the unprincipled trial lawyer. A few minutes later a Board member said:

"Let us put it this way. You subscribed to this club. I believe it was the Book Find Club."

(This was conscious distortion of Matson's testimony, and my colleague, Mr. Gordon, his patience at an end, reminded the Board that Matson had claimed membership in the Literary Guild.

(Let this Matson hearing stand as a warning to readers of Feuchtwanger, Dreiser, or Fast, to subscribers to the Book Find Club, and especially to book-loving union members. It is bad enough to be a union member, but to be a union member and to read books—why, this sort of thing leads to thinking.)

Matson spoke freely of his support of the New Deal and Fair Deal ideas. He also stated his belief in socialized medicine, a belief which many personal medical bills reinforced. Then the Board turned to deeper political issues:

Board: Have you ever discussed the Truman doctrine?

Matson: Yes, a little bit.

Board: What do you think of it?

Matson: Well, I went fifty-fifty on that.

Board: You aren't settled on that?

Matson: No.

Board: Neither for nor against?

Matson: No. I feel sorry for a lot of people over there and I feel sorry for people here. For instance, I will give you a case. They want packages. My daughter and myself gathered up old clothes and instead of sending them over to the other side we sent them to the Indians. The Navajos or something. I have talked about the Truman Doctrine. By the Truman Doctrine I am referring to the Marshall Plan.

(Mr. Matson, being a realist, made no fine distinctions between the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.)

Board: Well, they are fairly close. (Here we will pause to say a requiem over the myth that the Marshall Plan differs from the Truman Doctrine.) What didn't you like about the Truman Doctrine?

Matson: Well, I think those people are suffering over there. I think they ought to get plenty of help.

Board: What did you like about it?

Matson: Well, it seems that some of these politicians aren't distributing it. One article said already they found so many million dollars worth of stuff in warehouses.

Board: What country was that?

Matson: In Greece. I don't like that. If we are going to feed those people I would like to see those people get fed and not put away in warehouses.

Board: Do you think the political structure in Greece has improved since that time?

(Could anyone but a mongoloid idiot answer yes to that question? Matson did not give a direct answer, for which I don't blame him. Why should he tell these wild kids on the Loyalty Board that there ain't no Santa Claus?)

Matson: I think it has been pretty tough over there all the time. It has always been bad compared to us. Everything is bad in Europe and always has been as far as I could figure out.

Board: What do you think of the Italian situation?

(No one can complain that Loyalty Boards do not ask broad questions. I am surprised that they did not instruct him to answer yes or no.)

Matson: The whole outfit over there. It don't make no difference to me.

Board: What do you think of Togliatti?

Matson: I don't know much about him.

Board: To what do you attribute

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